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Vol. LXI. No. 1564. Entered as Second-class Matter at the New York, N.Y. Post Office.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1927.

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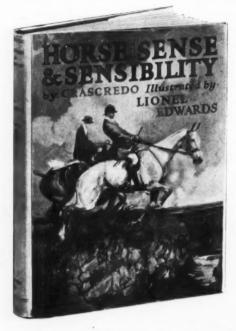
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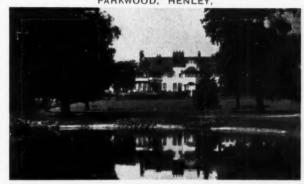
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THE HOUSE IS EXCEPTIONALLY WELL FITTED, CONTAINS MUCH OAK AND OTHER PANELLING, OAK FLOORS,

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EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD BATHS AND PLUMBING.

STABLING.

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430FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

GREY WALLS, CIRENCESTER.

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THE PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE, built in 1925 in the typical Cotswold style of stone with stone-tiled roof, is unusually well constructed and designed, and should not require any money spent in repairs for many years. The House contains lounge hall, three reception rooms, loggia, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, and compact offices. Chauffeur's flat. Double garage.

Electric light.

The PLEASURE GROUNDS AND GARDENS are tastefully laid out, and are screened from the road by a fine belt of mature trees. There is a stone-paved terrace walk by the house, and beyond are two tennis courts, tea house, herbaceous borders, and well-stocked kitchen garden; two acres of thriving orchard, park-like pastureland; in all about

SEVENTEEN ACRES.
HUNTING WITH THE VALE OF WHITE HORSE F.H. (TWO PACKS); GOLF AT CIRENCESTER AND MINCHINHAMPTON.

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Seren miles from Atherstone and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, twelve miles from Nuncaton, and sizteen miles from Leicester, with Shackerstone Station (L.M.S.) on the Estate



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THE IMPORTANT FREEHOLD AGRICUL-TURAL OUTLYING PORTIONS

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GOPSALL ESTATE

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32 FINE DAIRY FARMS.

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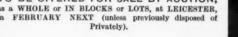
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A TUDOR MANOR HOUSE

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Electric light. Central heating. Company's water. Telephone.
Gravel soil. Two cottages. Stabling. Garage and outbuildings.

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(For continuation of advertisements see page viii.)

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ELIZABETHAN-STYLE HOUSE, most substantially built of stone, standing well within its park and woods, approached by carriage drives with lodges; oak-panelled hall, six reception rooms, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms and excellent offices.

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ENLARGED IN RECENT TIMES AND ENTIRELY MODERNISED IN THE MOST ARTISTIC MANNER, STANDS

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MODEL HOME FARM.

TWO OTHER FARMS, 50 COTTAGES, INN, ETC., ETC.

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Occupying an unrivalled position amidst delightful surroundings in one of the least frequented parts, and affording at Beaulieu ideal conditions for yachting and fishing.

TO BE SOLD, THIS PERFECT MODERN RESIDENCE,

"RINGS," BEAULIEU.

The singularly picturesque House is approached by drive, and contains delightful hall, four spacious reception rooms, nineteen bedrooms, three bathrooms and complete domestic offices.

TELEPHONE. CENTRAL HEATING.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. Admirably planned and in perfect order throughout. Two large garages, stabling, cottage, outbuildings, EXQUISITE GARDENS AND GROUNDS, including tennis lawn, rose walk, kitchen garden, lawn, golf, ornamental trees and shrubs, small lake; in all over

SEVENTEEN ACRES. The House is placed in a setting of great beauty with wonderful distant views. Inspected and highly recommended by the Agents, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (H 32,074.)



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Fine hall, billiard room, Four sitting and four bathrooms, 18 to 20 bed and dressing rooms, etc.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT.

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SOMERSET AND WILTS

(borders). Only one-and-a-half miles from Town by rail

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.

facing south-west, with fine views of Wiltshire Downs.

Four reception, billiard room, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.

Stabling. Farmery. Two cottages.

Old terraced pleasure grounds and rich pasture

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In beautiful country between GUILDFORD and HASLEMERE.

CHARMING OLD HOUSE,

added to and brought into line with modern requirements Lounge hall, three reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms.

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Midst delightful country midway between Hereford and Gloucester.

EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

Charmingly placed in finely timbered surroundings. Four reception, twelve bedroms, two bathrooms.

Central heating. Telephone.

Splendid stabling and garage accommodation, cottages, etc.

REMARKABLY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, 17 OR 117 ACRES.

An area of shooting can be rented.

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BERKSHIRE

Under an hour from Town by good train service OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE, conveniently arranged on two floors only and containing Four reception rooms, thirteen bedrooms, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. Good stabling, farmery, two cottages.

Beautifully timbered grounds with sheet of ornamental water.

£7,500 WITH 58 ACRES. Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,885.)

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In a fold of the hills, 'midst romantic scenery. 600ft. up. Gravel soil.

Well-planned HOUSE, with modern conveniences, including central heating, lighting, modern drainage, etc. Four reception, eleven bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

£4,000 WITH 18 ACRES.
or whole Estate, including SEVERAL FARMS, cottages, and small holdings, extending in all to over

1,100 ACRES.
WOULD BE SOLD AT A REASONABLE FIGURE.
Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,268.)



NEAR HAYWARDS HEATH

Under an hour from Town by excellent train service

TO BE SOLD,

This charming old-fashioned HOUSE, facing proached by a carriage drive and containi

proached by a carriage crive and containing
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom, servants' hall, etc.

Electric light. Central heating. Company's water.
Telephone and good drainage.

STABLING. GARAGE. COTTAGE.

Beautiful old gardens, partly walled kitchen garden, range of glasshouses, and pastureland; in all about

SIX-AND-A-HALF ACRES.
Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,761.)

GLOS (good social and hunting district).—To be SOLD, a charming modern HOUSE, approached by a long drive, and standing at the top of a hill, with good views. Three reception, seven bedrooms, bathroom; electric light, Company's water; stabling, coach-house and cottage; enjoyable grounds and meadowlant.

£3,000 WITH 20 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M 1271.)

SUSSEX DOWNS (in a bracing locality, within be SOLD, an old-fashioned HOUSE, scated in about 20 ACRES of gardens and grounds; two reception, six bedrooms, bathroom and offices; central heating; garage and stabling. PRICE £3,250.

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PRICE £2,500.
Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M1278.)

DEVON Bovey Tracey; standing well up on light soil with gravel subsoil.—TO BE SOLD, a well-built modern RESIDENCE, with south aspect, containing hall, two reception, seven bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; modern conveniences, including electric light and Company's water; stabling and garage; gardens of over an acre.

PRICE £3,000.

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PRICE £3,000 OR OFFER. essrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above



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Magnificently placed at the head of a combe co WONDERFUL PANORAMIC VIEWS.

GEORGIAN TYPE HOUSE,

containing lounge hall, three reception room dressing rooms, two bathroom CENTRAL HEATING.

Good stabling, capital farmhouse, cottage ensive but beautiful grounds, park and farmlands.
FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE WITH

18 OR 90 ACRES. Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,820.)

HERTFORDSHIRE

Gravel soil.

CHARMING JACOBEAN HOUSE.

ding in small but well-timbered parklands. reception rooms, twelve bedrooms, two bathroom $Central\ heating, lighting, modern\ drainage.$

TWO COTTAGES.

FARMERY.

Capital stabling and garage; beautifully timbered gardens and grounds, extending in all to nearly

40 ACRES.

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COTSWOLDS

400ft, up on a southern slope.

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, facing due south and commanding beautiful views. Three reception, ten to twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING.

Ample stabling and gara DELIGHTFUL GARDENS.

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TWELVE ACRES. Agents, Messrs, OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,865.)



GOOD SPORTING DISTRICT

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK BORDERS.

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, seated in a finely timbered park.

Three reception, eight principal bedrooms, six secondary ad servants' bedrooms, two bathrooms, modern conveniences.

SEVERAL COTTAGES.

THREE FARMS

300 acres of well-placed woodlands affording excellent shooting .

FOR SALE with practically any area

UP TO NEARLY 1,000 ACRES.

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SHROPSHIRE

In a favourite district within easy reach of the County Town. GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

of imposing elevation, standing in beautiful parklands of 23 ACRES.

Lounge hall, four reception rooms, 20 bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms.

Central heating and other modern conveniences.

Very good stabling and garage accommodation; old-estab-lished gardens and grounds, etc.

FOR SALE AT A LOW FIGURE.
Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (13,965.)

HAMPSHIRE

Freehold RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY of

50 OR 270 ACRES,

with a GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE of four reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, etc. MODEL BUILDINGS. SEVEN COTTAGES. The land is in a ring fence, and for a quick SALE a LOW FIGURE WILL BE ACCEPTED.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,754;)

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS

(For continuation of advertisements see page vi.)

'Phone 80 Hampstead 'Phone 2727

THE BARGAIN OF THE HOUR

BEST PART OF CHISLEHURST



FINE MODERN RESIDENCE, high up on gravel soil, near the common and golf course, with absolute quietude and seclusion; lounge 18ft, by 18ft, drawing room 28ft, by 21ft, dining room 28ft, by 16ft, library 5. by 16ft, billiard or dance room, 33ft, by 20ft, thirteen bed and dressing ms, three bathrooms, servants' hall; central heating, electric light, main ins; stabling, garage, farmery, cottage; drive with lodge at entrance; heavily bered grounds, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, grassland; in all

OVER NINE ACRES.

To force a Sale Trustees will accept the unprecedented price of

£5,250, FREEHOLD.

mended without hesitation by the Agents, who have personally inspected. HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (K 33,695.)

CORNWALL

BETWEEN BODMIN AND THE COAST.



TO BE SOLD, a fine type of the ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME, the well-planned House containing large hall, dining room, library and three sitting rooms, eleven principal bed, dressing and bathrooms, complete offices, etc.

GARAGE FOR THREE. STABLING FOR SIX.

The inexpensively displayed grounds carry some fine old timber and, together with the meadow and woodlands, extend to about

50 ACRES.

(Would be divided if required.)

Price (a very moderate one) and all details from the Owner's Agents Hampton & Sons, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (c 22,014.)

DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED ON GRAVEL SUB-SOIL BETWEEN

CHELMSFORD AND COLCHESTER

About two miles from main line station

FOR SALE,

THIS UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, erected in Elizabethan style, well placed on rising ground with south aspect commanding good views; carriage drive with lodge entrance.

Hall, four reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, servants' hall, etc.

CENTRAL HEATING.

TELEPHONE.

INDEPENDENT HOT WATER SYSTEM,
MAIN DRAINAGE.

Stabling for sixteen horses, coach-house, garage for three cars, useful out buildings, four cottages (two let), laundry, farmery.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS.

Tennis and eroquet lawns, rose garden, Dutch garden and rockeries, flower and kitchen gardens, parkland, arable and pasture; in all about

42 ACRES.

HUNTING AND SHOOTING IN DISTRICT.

WOULD BE SOLD WITH LESS LAND.



Agents, Hampton & Sons, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (M 23,507.)

WIMBORNE

£4,750.

JUST AVAILABLE.



WELL-BUILT AND CONVENIENTLY PLANNED RESI-DENCE, on gravel sub-soil, approached through avenue drive, and com-manding views to Isle of Wight. It contains eight or nine bedrooms, bathroon, three reception rooms, large hall and offices.

COMPANY'S GAS, WATER, MAIN DRAINAGE.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS, tennis lawn, unusually fine garden with rare aquatic and other plants; orchard, pasture and plantation, etc.; in all

TEN ACRES.

Agents, Hampton & Sons, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (H 14,110.)

CLOSE TO

CRANBORNE CHASE



FOR SALE, a most comfortable old-fashioned COUNTRY HOUSE, planned on two floors, and containing

Nine bedrooms, Two bathrooms,

Three reception rooms and Usual offices.

MAIN DRAINAGE. GRAY

GRAVEL SOIL.

Plenty of outbuildings, part easily convertible for cottages.

Tennis lawn. WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS, walled garden, capital paddock; in all

SIX ACRES.
Full particulars from the Agents,
HAMPTON & Sons, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (H 32,316.)

Offices: 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1



Telephone : Mayfair 4846 (2 lines). Telegrams:

GIDDY & GIDDY

LONDON.

Telephone: ster 394.



WITH 60 OR 90 ACRES.

KENT

In a very favourite part of the county, one-and-a-quarter miles from station and three miles main line station; one-and-a-half hours rail.

TO BE SOLD, small RESIDENTIAL ESTATE with this BEAUTIFUL OLD ELIZABETHAN HOUSE. One of the finest examples with a wealth of old oak beams and panelling, fine multioned windows with the original XVIth century glass. Contains hall, drawing room, dining room, billiard room, nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, servants hall and offices. ELECTRIC LIGHT, MAIN WATER, TELEPHONE, etc. Garage, up-to-date model farmery and buildings. DELIGHT-FUL OLD GARDENS, with tennis lawn, rose garden, orchard, kitchen garden. The land is mainly excellent pasture. Personally inspected and recommended by the Agents, Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.



 $\begin{array}{cccc} \mathbf{EASY} & \mathbf{REACH} & \mathbf{OF} & \mathbf{SEVERAL} & \mathbf{FIRST\text{-}CLASS} \\ \mathbf{GOLF} & \mathbf{LINKS} \end{array}$

30 minutes' rail from Waterloo, one mile station.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, OR MIGHT BE LET, FURNISHED, this delightful well-planned RESIDENCE, within easy reach of several golf links. It is approached by a carriage drive, and contains four reception rooms, ten bedrooms, two bathrooms. ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS, TELEPHONE, COMPANY'S WATER. Garage, over which is flat containing three rooms, kitchen, and bathroom; charmingly laid-out grounds with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, orchard; extending to about TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES. PRICE, FREEHOLD, \$4,000.— Inspected and recommended by the Agents, Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.



NEAR AYLESBURY, 325FT. UP

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, this delightful RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, in a charming rural position, commanding lovely views; two-and-a-half miles from the station and five miles from Ayesbury and Thame. Containing entrance hall, three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms; CENTRAL HEATING, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE; garage, stabling, farmery, three cottages; beautiful old garden, orchard and parklands; in all about 27 ACRES.

Hunting with the Bicester, Whaddon Chase and other packs.

FOR SALE, at a low price.—Further details of Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.



SUSSEX

Close to the Downs and three-quarters of a mile from the sea, easy reach of Worthing and Brighton; quiet, rural situation.

TO BE SOLD, lightful old XVITH CENTURY HOUSE, FULL OF OLD OAK BEAMS TITH STONE ROOF, etc., containing three reception rooms, six bedrooms, m, etc., in excellent order; gas, Company's water, independent hot water

NICE GROUNDS OF THREE ACRES,

with small walled garden, kitchen garden and meadow; garage.

Particulars of GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.

TO LET, on Lease, or by the year, in Sir Watkin Wynn's hunting country, a beautifully situated modern RESIDENCE, overlooking the Dee Valley, and containing four reception rooms, two lounge halls, sixteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms (h. and c.), drying room, and good kitchens and servants' quarters; stabling for thirteen, garage, three cottages, and some 40 acres of garden, including two good tennis courts; park and farmlands with dairy and all necessary buildings; all in excellent repair. Rent £283 per annum. Shooting over 3,000 acres, including 600 acres of cover can be had if required.—For further particulars apply Wynnstay Estate Office, Ruabon.

HAMPSHIRE AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES

SOUTHAMPTON AND NEW FOREST DISTRICTS.

WALLER & KING, F.A.I., ESTATE AGENTS, THE AUCTION MART, SOUTHAMPTON. Business Established over 100 years

FOR SALE (Freehold, with possession), a gentle hall, three reception rooms, verandah, nine large bedr two bathrooms, etc.; double tennis lawn, beautiful gar two cottages; good water supply; excellent farmbult together with about 50 acres of good pastureland. £4,500. An additional 220 acres, five cottages and a farmbuildings may be had if required. Price £3,000.—/R. AUSTIN & WY.; Land Agents, Bishop's Walt Hants.

ESTATE OFFICES, RUGBY, 8, BENNETT'S HILL, 18, BENNETT'S HI BIRMINGHAM.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

LONDON, RUGBY, OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM.

44, ST. JAMES' PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1. 140, HIGH STREET, OXFORD.

SOUTH OF LONDON



THIS BEAUTIFUL OLD BLACK-AND WHITE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in first-rat order throughout, and containing a large quantity valuable old oak, such as beams, wall-timbers and cell supports; 300ft. above sea level, delightful district.

Lounge hall and two sitting rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom; Company's water, central heating, telephone.

GARAGE.

GARAGE.

FINE OLD GARDEN, with tennis lawn and meadow; total area about

EIGHT ACRES.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £4,000, OR OFFER.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, S.W. 1. (L 3561.)

Hunting with the Bicester, Grafton and Warwickshire Packs.

WITH 14 OR 170 ACRES.

Delightful stone-built RESIDENCE, with mullioned windows, oak beams and panelling.

windows, oak beams and panelling.

BANBURY (near).—TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD, with possession, attractive RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE of 14 or 170 acres, all grass; 400tt. above sea level, commanding delightful views. The accommodation comprises lounge hall, three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms (h. and c.), servants' hall, usual domestic quarters; hunting stables, nine loose boxes, garages, two cottages; attractive grounds and good meadowland; area fourteen acres. Additional land available up to 170 acres, if desired, with three cottages and farmbuildings.—Inspected and recommended by the Agents, JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 140, High Street, Oxford. (0 4552.)

BUCKS.

20 miles from London, rural district, gravel soil, and adjoining eighteen-hole golf course.

ATTRACTIVE BRICK AND TILED RESIDENCE, in splendid order; high situation, 35 minutes by fast trains to London; hall and three sitting rooms, nine bedrooms, bathroom; main water, electric light; garage, with man's room over; beautifully laid-out grounds, with terraced lawns, tennis lawn, and some fine timber; area about

THREE ACRES.
PRICE, FREEHOLD, £5,300, OR OFFER.
JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place,
S.W. 1. (L 5670.)

WARWICKSHIRE AND GRAFTON



SPLENDIDLY SITUATED RESIDENCE, and within easy distance of large transfer of large transfer and within easy distance of large transfer and large transfer are transfer are transfer are transfer and large transfer are tr

and within easy distance of large town.

Lounge hall and four reception rooms, eighteen bed and dressing rooms and six bathrooms.

STABLING FOR SIXTEEN. GARAGE. COTTAGES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

1.500 4.00 TELECTRIC TELECTRIC

1,500 ACRES OF SHOOTING,

with exceptionally good duck shooting.
LEASE FOR DISPOSAL, OR TO LET, UNFURNISHED,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
Inspected and strongly recommended by James Styles
and Whitlock, Estate Offices, Rugby. (R 5808.)

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,

ESTABLISHED 1812. **GUDGEON & SONS**

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS.

Telephone 21

WINCHESTER

Telegrams: "Gudgeons."

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A BEAUTIFUL OLD MANOR HOUSE IN THE CENTRE OF A NOTED SPORTING DISTRICT.

TO BE SOLD AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

HAMPSHIRE

A REALLY CHOICE PROPERTY, conveniently situate from a station and within motoring distance of good town.

LARGE OAK-PANELLED HALL, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS,
FOURTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
THREE BATHROOMS.



WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENCE with modern requirements, including

CENTRAL HEATING, LIGHTING, TELE-PHONE, ETC.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS.

Stabling, garage, two cottages and meadowland.

Total area about

29 ACRES.

JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1.

Telegrams: "Teamwork, Piccy, London." Telephone: Mayfair 230 Grosvenor 1838

PRIOR NORFOLK &

Auctioneers and Surveyors,

20, BERKELEY STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.I. Land and Estate Agents.

TROUT STREAM.

500 ACRES SHOOTING.



Close to a village, under a mile from station, six miles from Swaffham, ten miles from King's Lynn and twelve miles from Sandringham.

A RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE of unusual charm and including a brick and stone-built

ORIGINAL TUDOR MANOR HOUSE

cellent order, modernised and containing a splendid suite of reception rooms, ting spacious music room, lifteen bed and dressing rooms, boxrooms, two baths; electric light, constant hot water, modern drainage, panelling.

GE. EIGHT COTTAGES. GARAGE. STABLING. TWO FARMS.

LODGE. EIGHT COTTAGES. GARAGE. STABLING. TWO FARMS. Charming old-world grounds, walled kitchen garden. 50-acre park, lake, undulating farmlands intersected by a trout stream, and excellent game coverts. (Certain lettings produce \$287 per annum.) Total area

350 ACRES

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICE. ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS and PLAN of the AGENTS, NORFOLK & PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W. 1, who RECOMMEND the Estate from personal knowledge. (16,044.)



BERKS, WILTS AND OXON
HUNTING FOUR DAYS A WEEK. FISHING. SHOOTING. GOLF.
Within two miles of a main line station and market town: on the edge of the Vale of
the White Horse, in an excellent sporting and social district, 70 miles from London

A CHARMING MODERN HOME OF CHARACTER,

in excellent order, planned on two floors, and containing lounge hall, billiard and three reception froms, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, servants' hall.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. 'PHONE.

FOUR COTTAGES. GARAGES. STABLING. FARMERY.

Delightful grounds, ornamental water and concreted bathing pool, woodland and pasture; in all

130 ACRES.

FOR SALE.—PHOTOGRAPHS and details of the AGENTS, NORFOLK and PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W. 1. (6131.)



Just in the Market.

By order of the Executors.



NORTH HAMPSHIRE

On the edge of the Downs, close to an old-world village, two-and-a-half miles from main line station, four-and-a-half miles from Whitchurch, six miles from Andover.

A LATE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

in excellent order, and containing hall, three reception rooms, excellent offices, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms.

STABLING. GARAGE.

Well-timbered grounds with pretty but inexpensive ornamental garden, orchard and pasture; in all

NINE ACRES.

FOR SALE.—INSPECTED and RECOMMENDED by the PRINCIPAL AGENTS, NORFOLK & PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W. 1. (4176.)

SURREY.—Charming Freehold COUNTRY RESI-DENCE, in lovely well-timbered Estate of 74 acres, with vacant possession; central heating; lounge hall, three large reception rooms, seventeen bedrooms, billiard room, two bathrooms, comfortable convenient domestic offices; garage, stabling accommodation, conservatory, etc. Price \$16,000.

KENT.—Gentieman's profitable PLEASURE FARM, 85 acres best pasture, meadow and orchard land, to-gether with very interesting old Elizabethan House, pair substantial cottages, and first-class outbuildings; \$5,000.

REIGATE (Ideal for City man).—Choice of two exceptionally desirable Freehold modern RESIDENCES, detached; £2,250 and £2,850; vacant possession.—WBST'S ESTATE AGENCY, East Grinstead.

WEST SUSSEX,—To be SOLD, exceptionally nice small ESTATE, in first-class order, of some of the finest dairying and stock growing land in the country; 579 acres grass, 56 acres arable, remainder woodland and down. Two moderate sized residences (one a house of character), fifteen cottages, five sets buildings, including covered yards, new model cowpen for 60, suitable for producing certified milk, and separate set of cowpens for 30; Silo tower and well laid-out poultry farm for about 1,200 hens. Electric light and water supply, which is laid on to most pastures.—For further particulars or to view apply PINK & ARNOLD, Wickham, Hants; HALL, PAIN & FOSTER, POTSMOUTH and Petersfield; and STRIDE & SON, Chichester.

CHOICE OF TWO FLATS, eight rooms and bathroom; modern indoor sanitation; exclusive entrance
gardens; garage; electric lights, gas, rates, 'phone, repairs,
part service; incusive rent £150 and £150 per annum.
Main road; 'bus each half hour; fast trains Waterloo;
genteel, best part Surrey. Golf, church; pine trees. On
view.—Hyde, Runfold Village, near Farnham.

SUITABLE FOR HORSE BREEDING OR TRAINING
ESTABLISHMENT.

PRICE VERY REASONABLE.

Apply Messrs. Holloway, Price & Co., Land Agents,
Market Harborough. (Tel. No. 11.)

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Between Melton Mowbray and Market Harborough.

TO BE SOLD, WITH POSSESSION.

HIGH-CLASS HUNTING RESIDENCE of moderate size,

WITH EVERY POSSIBLE CONVENIENCE.

100 ACRES.

Grosvenor 1400 (2 lines).

CURTIS & HENSON

elegrams : mit, Londo



OXFORDSHIRE

PERFECTLY CHARMING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, SOMETHING ALTOGETHER UNIQUE, occupying magnificent situation, 400FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL ON SANDSTONE SOIL, with

AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF A XVITH CENTURY BUILDING.

preserving all the old characteristic features, massive oak timbers, open fireplaces, panelling, flooring, etc., original stone slab roof, latticed windows, quaint chimneystacks and dormer windows. Great hall with gallery, three reception, nine bedrooms, six having lavatory basins, three bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.
EXCELLENT WATER.
TWO GARAGES. HARD TENNIS COURT.

Delightful gardens laid out by eminent architect, rose garden, stone-paved and grass walks, water garden, old stone walls, pergolas and pad-dock; in all about TWELVE ACRES.

FOR SALE.—Strongly recommended from personal knowledge.— er's Agents, Curtis & Henson, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

WEST SUSSEX

WEST SUSSEX

NEAR GOODWOOD AND ARUNDEL.

VERY FINE OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, surrounded by grandly timbered park, approached by stately avenue of elms with lodge; fine position on dry soil facing south at the foot of the South Downs, six miles from the coast. FOUR RECEPTION, BILLIARD, FIFTEEN BEDROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. RADIATORS. TELEPHONE.

Co.'s water and gas, modern drainage; stabiling and garage (rooms over), farmery, three cottages; lovely old matured pleasure grounds, tennis and croquet lawns, ornamental timber, two walled kitchen gardens, etc. (a farm adjoining might be had); in all about

50 ACRES (or less).

Hunting and golf. REDUCED PRICE.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

EASY REACH OF TUNBRIDGE WELLS

EASY REACH OF TUNBRIDGE WELLS

DELIGHTFUL OLD RED BRICK GEORGIAN HOUSE, DIGNIFIED and DISTINCTIVE, occupying a heattiful position on sand soil, adjoining
a heather and gorse common. It contains some very fine original Adam mantelpieces
and all modern conveniences. Four reception, eleven bedrooms, three bathrooms.
CO'S ELECTRIC LIGHT. WATER AND GAS LAID ON.
MAIN DRAINAGE. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.
Stabling and garage, two cottages, laundry; charming pleasure grounds, lovely
old timber, two tennis courts, NEW HARD COURT, herbaccous borders, rose and
rock gardens, bathing pool fed by stream, kitchen gardens and pasture; in all about

TEN ACRES.

Near golf. For SALE—CURTS & HENSON 5 Mount Street W 1.

Near golf. For SALE.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

HERTS AND MIDDLESEX BORDERS

(TEN MILES FROM LONDON.)

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE in excellent condition, well placed in the centre of about 50 acres of park and woods and approached by two drives with lodge at each entrance. The situation is ideal. The accommodation includes square lonne, lofty drawing room, panelled dining room, morning room, eight bedrooms, bathroom, servants' hall, etc.; CO.'S WATER AND GAS, TELEPHONE, CONSTANT HOT WATER; garage with four rooms, stabling, good buildings: delightfully timbered GARDENS, lawns, LAKE of five acres with two wooded islands, boathouse and coarse fishing, kitchen garden, HARD TENNIS COURT, orchard.

TOTAL AREA 50 ACRES.
First-class golf. FOR SALE.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

NEAR CROCKHAM HILL AND WESTERHAM

OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, many quaint characteristics, half-timber work, oak beams, mullioned windows, etc.; occupying fine position with lovely views, surrounded by own lands; THREE RECEPTION, EIGHT BEDROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS; Co.'s water, gas, new drainage, modern fittings; CHARMING GROUNDS, tennis lawn, stone flagging, orchard, two large ponds; garage with rooms over, buildings, stabling, picturesque oast; in all

ABOUT 60 ACRES (LESS IF DESIRED).

For SALE. First-class golf.—Sole Agents, Curtis & Henson, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

KENT & SUSSEX BORDERS BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND RYE.

SOMETHING QUITE UNUSUAL.

IN THE MIDST OF A BEAUTIFUL WOOD OF SILVER
BIRCH AND SCOTCH FIR.
AT AN ALTITUDE OF NEARLY 300FT. ON SAND SOIL.
With lovely views to the south.

With lovely views to the south.

DELIGHTFUL OLD STYLE GABLED RESIDENCE, containing LOUNGE HALL 27ft. by 18ft., a feature, opening to loggia. BILLIARD ROOM AND TWO OTHER RECEPTION ROOMS, SERVANTS HALL, NINE BEDROOMS, BATHROOM.
Gas from private plant, excellent water, telephone easily installed. Picturesque pleasure grounds, natural wild garden, extensive woodland walks and rides, wealth of gorse and bracken, large kitchen garden; in all
ABOUT 100 ACRES.
SHOOTING, HUNTING AND GOLF.
PRICE REDUCED TO £6,850.
Sole Agents, Curtis & Henson, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.



LEITH HILL, OCKLEY AND EWHURST

DELIGHTFUL OLD RED BRICK AND HALF-TIMBERED TUDOR HOUSE, fitted with all modern conveniences and possessing many quaint characteristics, including oak beams, panelling, open fireplaces, etc. Fine position 350FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL with extensive views; long carriage drive; lounge hall, two other reception, nine bedrooms, bathroom; ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE, CO.'S WATER, modern drainage, independent hot water supply; garage, stabling, farmery, cottage, laundry; OLD-WORLD GARDENS, containing some fine timber, two tennis courts, extensive lawns, clipped box hedges, chain of lakelets, walled kitchen garden, orchard and old pasture; in all about 30 ACRES. Hunting and golf. MODERATE PRICE.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

ST. ALBANS AND DUNSTABLE

CHARMING OLD RED BRICK QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, occu-pying excellent position 500FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, surrounded by BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PARK. Up to date in every way and fitted with

all latest conveniences.
FOUR RECEPTION, SIXTEEN BEDROOMS, FIVE BATHROOMS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Stabling and garages, cottages; lovely old pleasure grounds, tennis lawns, pergolas, shrubberies, kitchen gardens, etc.
Hunting and golf. SHOOTING IF REQUIRED.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, ZW\$\(\frac{7}{2}\).

ASHDOWN FOREST

EASY ACCESS OF FIRST-CLASS GOLF. IN A MAGNIFICENT SITUATION.

COMPRISING A PERFECTLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE. 500FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, enjoying A WONDERFUL PANORAMA OF BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY. The accommodation affords every comfort and luxuary and includes lounge hall, oak-panelled dining room, three delightful reception, billiard room, ballroom, nine principal bed and dressing rooms with five BEAUTIFULLY FITTED BATHROOMS with shower, etc., nursery wing and also servants' wing with seven rooms and bathroom, complete offices.

CENTRAL HEATING. EXCELLENT WATER. TELEPHONE.

MOST FASCINATING GROUNDS

(full southern exposure), fine timber, rose gardens, herbaceous walks and yew hedges, walled fruit gardens, tennis and croquet lawns, range of glass, two lakes.

EXCELLENT GARAGE, FIVE COTTAGES, all with electric light.

80 ACRES.

In all about FOR SALE.

Sole Agents, Curtis & Henson, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.



45 MINUTES' RAIL

PICTURESQUE PART OF KENT.

EQUIDISTANT FROM LEIGH AND UNDERRIVER AND SOME OF THE

MOST CHARMING OLD VILLAGES IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, of mellowed brick, partly creeper clad, occupying a lovely position on high ground surrounded by small but well-timbered park of about 50 ACRES.

UR RECEPTION. THE BEDROOMS. TWO BATHROOMS.
ECTRIC LIGHT. CO.'S GAS AND WATER. TELEPHONE.
Stabling, garage, men's rooms, farmery.
TASTEFULLY LAID-OUT PLEASURE GROUNDS, lawns for tennis, production walled kitchen garden, glass, valuable orchard showing good return, watered stream.

by stream.

EASY ACCESS FIRST-CLASS GOLF.

For SALE with SIX ACRES or as a whole. Price low.—Sole Agents, Curtis and Henson, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

Teleph Grosvenor 1553 (3 lines).

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS 25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1 And at Place, Eaton West Halkin St., Belgrave 45, Parliament St., Westminster, S.W.

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1



Conveniently placed, affording easy access to LONDON, THE NORTH, CARDIFF, ETC.

COTSWOLDS

THIS GENUINE ELIZABETHAN MANSION THIS GENUINE ELIZABETMAN MANDON
perfectly situated in richly timbered undulating country, includes fine suite of
reception, seven bath and 25 bedrooms.

THOROUGHLY WELL FITTED AND UP TO DATE.
Very charming old-world gardens and grounds,
park, agricultural and woodlands, extending,
in a ring fence, to nearly
900 ACRES.

Farmhouses, buildings, cottages, etc., in excellent order.
FOR SALE.
Inspected and recommended with confidence by the

Inspected and recommended with confidence by the Agents, Geo. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (7737.)



SUSSEX COAST.

OLD MANOR HOUSE, with billiard, three reception, seventeen bedrooms, etc. THOROUGHLY UP-TO-DATE GARDENS AND GROUNDS,

including paddock,

IN ALL EIGHT ACRES.

CLOSE TO NOTED GOLF COURSE. TO BE LET OR SOLD.

Confidently recommended by Geo, Trollope & Sons, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A 2309.)

25 MILES FROM TOWN USEFUL AND COMPACT FARM of 150 ACRES (Two-thirds pasture),

including comfortable Residence; five bed, bath, three sitting rooms; convenient and suitable buildings, two excellent cottages; excellent water supply; handy for markets; good roads.

£5,500,

Orders to view of George Trollope & Sons, 25, bunt Street, W.1. (A 1869.)

WILTSHIRE



FOR SALE, a choice RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of 200 ACRES, in a sporting district convenient for junction station on main G.W. Ry., under two hours from Paddington. HoUSE of character; fifteen bed, etc.; modern conveniences; electric light; lodges, garage, stabling; heavily timbered parklands, inexpensive pleasure grounds; in good order throughout.

Orders to view of George Trollope & Sons, 25, Mount Street, London, W. 1. Personally inspected and recommended. (3378.)

FINE OLD TUDOR RESIDENCE



HERTS.—High up and commanding fine views, the House, approached by drive, contains two reception, two bath, treetve bedrooms, etc.; stabling, yarage, two cottages; park-like lands.

park-like lands, 36 ACRES. For Sale.—Details from Geo. TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A 4177.)

HERTS

MANSION in faultless order and replete with EVERY MODERN COMFORT AND LUXURY, seated in a finely timbered park and surrounded by characteristic old gardens of great charm and dignity. Halls, four reception rooms, billiard, complete offices, 27 bed, ten baths; racquet court; garages, cottages, MODEL HOME FARM. Good shooting. The entire area being about

1,550 ACRES.

For Sale.—Inspected and highly recommended by George Trollope & Sons, 25, Mount Street, W.1.

SEVEN-ACRE LAKE,

SEVEN-ACKE LAKE.

URREY (near station and easy reach important town and junction; 45 minutes Town).—Capital HOUSE, two floors only with billiard and three reception, two bath, eleven bed and dressing rooms, etc.; stabling, garage, two cottages.

Electric tight, main water, central heating, telephone. Charming gardens and grounds of 21 ACRES. For SALE.—Inspected and recommended by the Agents, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.

NEAR WALTON HEATH.

FINE MODERN RESIDENCE, well planned, in excellent order throughout, arranged ON TWO FLOORS ONLY, and containing four reception, three bath, twelve bedrooms, etc.; garage; cottages if required; beautifully timbered gardens of nearly THREE ACRES.

LOW PRICE.—Inspected and recommended by the Agents, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 1025.)

SALOP AND HEREFORD BORDERS.

Amidst picturesque scenery; approached by long drive.

HIS BEAUTIFUL XVITH CENTURY MANOR HOUSE contains old oak panelling, beams,

raffers and polished floors.

Three reception, three bath, ten bed and dressing rooms, with usual offices; exceptionally well-arranged farmbuildings in centre of Estate, which comprises

175 ACRES

of rich well-watered pasturcland, suitable for PEDIGREE STOCK OR DAIRY FARM. FOR SALE. Inspected and confidently recommended by the Agents, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (7934.)

WILTSHIRE



£6,500

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, on two floors; high up, commanding extensive views to the S.W.; eight bed, two bath, four reception rooms; electric light; stabling, garage, bungalow; charming gardens.

FIVE ACRES.

Orders to view of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (3305.)

Telephone: Grosvenor 1671. (2 lines.)

DIBBLIN & SMITH

SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS.

(R. F. W. THAKE, F.S.I., F.A.I., and M. PAGINTON.)
Estate Offices, 106, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.I.

NORFOLK

A SMALL SPORTING ESTATE OF 530 ACRES.
WITH THE ADVANTAGE OF ADDITIONAL SHOOTING OVER NEARLY 1,000 ACRES RENTABLE ADJOINING, AND INCLUDING A WELL-KNOWN BROAD OF 124 ACRES.

THE PROPERTY lies practically on the Coast, and includes a

MANOR HOUSE.

PARTLY OF THE QUEEN ANNE PERIOD, WITH PANELLED ROOMS.



ENTRANCE AND INNER HALLS. THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, LIBRARY, BILLIARD ROOM. TWELVE BEDROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS, FOUR DRESSING ROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING. CERTIFIED WATER AND DRAINAGE.

GAMEKEEPER'S HOUSE AND SEVERAL OTHER COTTAGES. SMALL FARMERY. NICE OLD-WORLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHED PLEASURE GROUNDS.

THE LORDSHIP OF THE MANOR IS INCLUDED IN THE SALE, AND AN EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED.
Full particulars and details of game bag from the SOLE AGENTS, DIBBLIN & SMITH, 106, Mount Street, W. 1, who can recommend the property personand with the utmost confidence.

Telegrams: London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

6, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.I.

Grosvenor 2130

IN THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S HUNT

EXPRESS SERVICE OF TRAINS TO LONDON IN TWO HOURS.

A PERFECT SPECIMEN OF TUDOR ARCHITECTURE, above sea level, with unsurpassed views, on loamy soil and sub-soil —lias rock.

It contains handsome suite of entertaining rooms with magnificent great hall, fifteen principal bed and dressing rooms, seven bathrooms and servants' accommodation.

PANELLING AND MANY UNIQUE FEATURES OF THE TUDOR ERA.

TELEPHONE. CENTRAL HEATING.
INDEPENDENT HOT WATER SYSTEM. ELECTRIC LIGHT,
GOOD DRAINAGE. WATER BY GRAVITATION. Hunting with the Duke of Beaufort's, trout stream and lake on the Property, also shooting.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS with magnificently timbered park.

TWO LODGES. STABLING. GARAGE, FIVE FARMS (one in hand), FOURTEEN COTTAGES.
The lordship of the Manor is included, also a living. The Estate extends The lordship of the

BETWEEN 800 AND 900 ACRES, and it is quite possible that the House would be Sold with a smaller area.

Further particulars of the Agents, Messrs. John D. Wood & Co., 6, Mount Street, W. 1. (v 70,259.)



UPSET PRICE, £12,000. BY DIRECTION OF

SIR ALEXANDER KAY MUIR, BART.

PYTCHLEY HUNT
One-and-a-half miles Long Buckby, three-and-a-half Weedon, ten Rugby.
THE WELL-KNOWN FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
WHILTON LODGE,
A CHARMING TUDOR STONE RESIDENCE (built
1869), facing south, approached by two long drives with lodges, and
containing hall, saloon hall, five reception, billiard rooms, winter garden,
20 bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, excellent offices.

ACETYLENE GAS. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE, COMPLETE HUNTING STABLING TWELVE. DELIGHTFULLY MATURED GROUNDS; four cottages, laundry and bothy. The Estate extends to

261 ACRES,
mainly rich grassland, let £500 per annum. Farmhouse, covered yards
and buildings.
Polo at Rugby. Golf seven miles. Practically no outgoings.

Polo at Rugby. Golf seven miles. Practically no outgoings.

MESSRS. JOHN D. WOOD & CO. and H. W. WHITTON (acting in conjunction) will offer by AUCTION, on Tuesday, February 22nd, 1927, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4, at 2.30 p.m., unless previously Sold.

Solicitors, Messrs. Bell, Brodrick & Gray, 63, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Auctioneers' Offices: H. W. Whitton, County Court Buildings, Northampton; John D. Wood & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1.

BETWEEN GUILDFORD AND EPSOM

AN ARCH. EOLOGICAL GEM, within half-an-hour of London by frequent train service.



BEAUTIFUL EARLY JACOBEAN RESIDENCE, partly dating from the XIIth century; five principal bedrooms, servants' bedrooms in addition, sitting hall and two reception rooms, two bathrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. CESSPOOL DRAINAGE.

MAIN WATER.

ACETYLENE GAS.

(Electric mains at door).

The Unfurnished Lease at £210 per annum, for 7, 15 or 21 years, from 1921, for Disposal.

SUBSTANTIAL PREMIUM REQUIRED.

Further particulars from the Agents, Messrs. John D. Wood & Co., 6, Mount Street, W. 1. $\,$ (20,923.)

FAVOURITE PART OF SUSSEX

Under an hour from London, and one-and-a-half miles from main line junction 450FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

THIS ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, scated in a BEAUTIFUL PARK WITH ORNAMENTAL LAKE, approached by two long carriage drives with lodge entrance; fifteen bed, two bath, lounge hall,

STABLING, GARAGE, SEVERAL COTTAGES, MODEL FARM.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE. COMPANY'S WATER.

CLOSE TO NOTED GOLF LINKS.

GOOD HUNTING.

The Property extends to about

425 ACRES, and includes two very good FARMS and about 140 ACRES of woodland, affording very good covert shooting.

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Photos and full particulars of Messrs, John D. Wood & Co.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W. 1

SUSSEX. THREE BRIDGES DISTRICT

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD,

A BRICK-BUILT AND SLATED RESIDENCE.



It is approached by two drives, each with lodge. Panelled hall, five reception rooms, billiard room, sixteen bed and dressing rooms, and three bathrooms

Central heating. Electric light.
Stabling. Garages. Coltage. Farmery.

THE GROUNDS include hard and three tennis courts, rosery, ornamental lake of three-and-a-half acres with a boathouse, walled kitchen garden, fruit garden, two orchards, three vineries, parkland; in all about

50 ACRES.

The whole Property is in good order throughout. Golf links within easy reach.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (22,591.) The whole Property is in good order thre

AT THE LOW PRICE OF £3,500

WINCHESTER DISTRICT

One-and-a-half miles from a station.



A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, comprising a PICTURESQUE GABLED RESIDENCE, part of which dates back 300 or 400 years, facing south, approached by a carriage sweep, and containing entrance and lounge halls, billiard room, conservatory, twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms and complete offices.

Telephone, Central heating. Electric light.

OLD-WORLD PLEASURE GROUNDS, including tennis lawn, walled garden, extending in all to about FOUR ACRES
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (20,222.)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Within a mile of the station and CLOSE TO A COMMON.

MODERN SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT BRICK AND
TILED RESIDENCE, standing high and in excellent order.
Three reception rooms, billiard room, eleven bedrooms, four bathrooms and usual offices.

Electric light, central heating, Company's gas and water. Heated garage for three cars.

Garden with greenhouse and large aviary PRICE £5,000.

HAYWARDS HEATH.

In a quiet private road.

AN ARTISTIC MODERN RESIDENCE, with gabled roof and commanding good views: tounge hall, two reception rooms, loggia, five bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.

Gas and Company's water. Garages and outbuildings.
Gardens of three-quarters of an acre.
Golf one-and-a-half miles.

NORTH WILTS.

Near a small old-world town TO BE SOLD.

COMFORTABLE OID HOUSE dating from 1600 and occupying a very desirable position; three reception rooms, eight bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

Company's gas, water and main drainage, independent boiler. Stabling for five, two garages, two men's rooms.

GROUNDS OF ABOUT ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES. Hunting with Beaufort and Avon Vale. (22,814.)

OXSHOTT HEATH, SURREY.
TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD, OR LET FURNISHED.



A MODERN RESIDENCE

MODERN RESIDENCE, with stone-mullioned windows, standing 300tt, above sea level on gravel soil with south-west aspect, approached by a drive with four-roomed lodge; hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms and offices. Central heating. Companies' electric light, gas and water, Machen drainage.

Stabling. Garage. Chauffeur's quarters, Timbered grounds, tennis and croquet lawns, rose and flower gardens, kitchen garden; in all about

SIX-AND-A-HALF ACRES SIX-AND-A-HALF AURES.
Two good golf courses within easy reach.
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20,
Hanover Square, W. 1. (19,535.)

BERKS.

Seven miles from Newbury.

AN ATTRACTIVE RED BRICK AND WEATHEREDTILED RESIDENCE, standing 550ft. above sea level, facing
south and commanding extensive views; lounge, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, servants"
hall, etc.; coach-house or garage, stabling for three.

Grounds of three acres.

PRICE £3,500.

(22.401.)

BOURNEMOUTH.

TO BE SOLD,

WELL-BUILT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing aree reception rooms, nine bedrooms, bathroom and offices. ree reception rooms, nine bedrooms, bathroom and offices.

Electric light. Telephone.

Large garage and washdown.

Nearly ONE ACRE OF GARDENS with tennis lawnmmerhouse, greenhouse, etc. (22,837.)

NEWBURY DISTRICT.

400ft. above sea level on gr TO BE SOLD,

A RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF TEN ACRES, including a brick and rough-east and tiled RESIDENCE, occupying a delightful position, facing south, with views over miles of wooded country; jounge hall, three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and offices.

Electric light. Telephone.

Garage. Stabling.** Man's room.

SKILFULLY LAID-OUT GROUNDS.

HUNTING. (12,870.)

BETWEEN LONDON AND BRIGHTON

With first-class service of trains

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, OR WOULD BE SOLD.



Timbered drawing room with two fireplaces, dining room with open brick fireplace and inglenook, old oak staircase, four bedrooms and maid's bedroom, powder closet, bathroom (h. and c.), water in every room. Main water. Telephone.

BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GROUNDS

with water garden, formal paved rose garden, small spinney, herbaceous borders. HARD TENNIS COURT. Indoor servants would remain.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (F 6928.)

SUNNINGDALE GOLF LINKS

TO BE SOLD,

A MODERN RESIDENCE, a fine position 350ft, above sea level on gravel soil and facing south-



Three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, offices.

Central heating. Electric light. Telephone.

Company's water. Modern drainage.

**Garage with chauffeur's rooms over. Cottage.

THE ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GARDENS include 9-hole CLOCK GOLF COURSE.

FIVE-AND-A-HALF ACRES
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (21,775.)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, \(\) 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Electric light.

AND WALTON & LEE,

78, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. 41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.

Telephones:

314 | Mayfair (8 lines). 20146 Edinburgh. 327 Ashford, Kent.

(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii. and v.)

BRACKETT & SONS

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, and 84, CRAVEN ST., CHARING CROSS, W.C.2.



OLD SUSSEX HOUSE

ADDED TO AND RECENTLY CAREFULLY REMODELLED.

Charming terraced gardens, with fine views over the Sussex Hills.

Nine bedrooms, four fitted bathrooms, four reception rooms (h. and c. in nearly all bedrooms), kitchen offices.

CO.'S WATER AND TELEPHONE. GARAGE.

Also delightful COTTAGE or GUEST HOUSE (drawing room, bedroom, bathroom, and separate garden).;

ONE MILE OF STATION.

£5,000, FREEHOLD.

For further particulars apply BRACKETT & SONS above. (Fo. 32,419.)

Telephones: Regent 6773 and 6774.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

7, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W. 1.
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

TO-DAY'S GREATEST BARGAIN.

CHARMING TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE, built of Bath stone, with mullioned windows.

FINEST SCENERY IN ENGLAND. NEAR BATH

350ft. high, facing due south, COMMANDING MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF THE WONDERFULLY WOODED BANKS OF THE RIVER AVON.

Large hall, three well-proportioned reception, handsomely fitted bathroom, seven bedrooms (with fitted gas fires), carved oak and inlaid mahogany mantelpieces.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. GAS. GARAGE.

30 ACRES

of pasture and heavily timbered woodlands of rare beauty and charm, affording exceptional opportunities for the formation of exquisite pleasure grounds. The Residence alone cost £5,000 to crect six months ago, but the executors are willing to sell the whole Estate including the 30 acres of land for

£3,500, FREEHOLD, OR NEAR OFFER.

Personally inspected and strongly recommended as the greatest bargain available by the Agents, F. L. Mercer and Co., 7, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W. 1. Tel. No. Regent 6773.

ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS

89, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.
Telephones: GROSVENOR 2430 and 2431.
Telephones: "Throsuxo, London."

ON BORDERS OF THE NEW FOREST

S.E. ASPECT, SANDY SOIL, ON HIGH GROUND.



ONLY £2,800, FREEHOLD. In perfect decorative, structural and up-to-date repair.

FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM RAILWAY STATION.

Easy motor run of Southampton.

Lounge hall, two reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom; garage and perfect outbuildings.

CHARMING GROUNDS of about TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Main water.

Own electric light. A GENUINE BARGAIN.

Particulars from Robinson, Williams & Burnands, 89, Mount Street, W.

HARRIE STACEY & SON Phone: Redhill 631 (3 lines).

TO BE LET.



On the golf links; delightful position, facing south and west.

A COMFORTABLE OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

restored and up to date.

NINE BED, TWO BATH, THREE RECEPTION.

PRETTY OLD GARDEN.

AMPLE GARAGE AND STABLING. COTTAGE.

PREMIUM FOR LEASE (TWELVE YEARS).

Apply as above.

MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a Century.)

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.
Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 2129.

ILLUSTRATED REGISTER OF PROPERTIES IN CHELTENHAM AND THE WESTERN COUNTIES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.



COTSWOLDS.—To be SOLD, a choice ESTATE of some 450 acres, including one of the most beautiful MANOR HOUSES on the Cotswold Hills, illustrated above; stone and stone tiled, mullioned windows, oak panelling, etc. The accommodation comprises four reception rooms (two handsomely oak panelled), sixteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, excellent domestic offices; stabling for nine, garages; beautiful and inexpensive grounds; electric lighting, central heating; capital home farmhouse and buildings, seven cottages. Centre of Cotswold Hill hunting.

MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a Century.)

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.
Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 2129.

W. HUGHES & SON, LTD.

ctioneers and Estate Agents, 38, COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL



A TROUT FARM

and about 21 acres of pastureland; the whole coverabout

26 ACRES.

sugh the grounds is fast running stream, trapped and ponds, hatchery, etc., for the carrying on of trout (would be Sold separately if desired).

Hunting two days a week.

PRICE £3,750.

spected and strongly recommended by W. Hughes Son, Ltd., as above. (17,441.)



NEAR MINEHEAD

On exquisite Exmoor; in the heart of the Stag and Fox hunting. A LOVELY OLD THATCHED COUNTRY COTTAGE, with beautiful oak-beamed ceilings, leaded casement windows, and in perfect order throughout: one

hunting. A LOVELLY OLD TRACTURE CONTACE, with beautiful oak-beamed ceillings, leaded casement windows, and in perfect order throughout; one large living room, six beds, bath (h. and c.), etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

First-rat stabling for three or more, with drying room, saddle room, and also large garage with groom's bedroom. The grounds include excellent tennis court, kitchen garden, and the whole covers about two acres.

TROUT FISHING. GOLF. POLO. SHOOTING.

PRICE £3,000.

Full particulars of W. Hughes & Son, Ltd., as above (16,688.)

COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES in Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, etc. Free register on application (with your requirements) to

MESSRS, FAYERMAN & CO., Estate Agents, Leamington Spa. Established 1874.

Telephone: 4706 Gerrard (2 lines). Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London

TRESIDDER & CO.

37, ALBEMARLE STREET, W. 1.

£4.000. A GREAT BARGAIN. SUFFOLK COAST. -Attractive RESI-away with lodge at entranc

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 5 baths, 14 bed and dressing rooms.

Main drainage, Co.'s water, gas; stabling, garage, etc.; charming gardens, tennis and other lawns, paddock; in all nearly

11 ACRES.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (12,493.)

7 OR 33 ACRES. £2,250 BRECON & MONMOUTH BORDERS (2 miles station, magnificent position, 650ft. up). attractive RESIDENCE; carriage drive with lodge.

3 reception, bathroom, 11 bed and dressing rooms. Electric light, water by gravitation, telephone. Stabling, garage; well-timbered grounds, tennis, kitchen garden, glasshouses, and park-like pasture.

Farmhouse, cottage and further 26 acres optic TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (14,889.)

RESIDENCE DATING FROM XVIITH CENTURY DORSET (hunting with 3 packs).—For SALE, attractive old RESIDENCE, with

Lounge hall, 3 reception, 3 bathrooms, 11 bedrooms Co.'s water, electric light, central heating; garage, stabling, cottages; lovely old grounds, tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen garden and paddock.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (10,247.)

S. DEVON (TEIGN VALLEY). — For SALE, excellent small RESIDENCE, in very pretty grounds; carriage drive.

3 reception, bathroom, 6 bedrooms.

Modern conveniences; gas; stabling, garage; tennis wn and 2 paddocks. More land if required; convenient TROUT AND SALMON FISHING.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (11,245.)



35 MILES WEST OF LONDON

(within daily reach; excellent sporting and social district—Charming RESIDENCE, in perfect order, and cormanding lovely views. Hall, winter garden, 4 receptivosoms; a bathrooms, 14 bedrooms; central heating, telephon Co.'s water and gas, electric light available; garage stabling, 2 cottages; really delightful park-like grounds.

OWNER ANXIOUS TO SELL.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (14,890.)

HAYWARDS HEATH (5 miles). — For SALE, attractive small HOUSE of character magnificent views.

3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 6 bedroom Electric light. Telephone. Central heating.

Garage for 3; beautiful grounds, tennis lawn, Dutch orden, kitchen garden, orchard, etc. Cottages if desired. TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (10,630.)

HAMPSHIRE, SURREY & SUSSEX (horders; ½ mile golf course).—FOR SALE, A VERY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE with all modern conveniences.

Dining hall, 4 other reception, 2 bath, 11 bedro

Servants' hall, electric light, central heating, water from Artesian bore by engine, 2 garages, cottage. DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, tennis lawn, rose garden, kitchen garden, and pretty woodland, etc.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (9217.)

£2,750 Freehold; £170 per annum Unfurnished, or would LET. Furnished.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Attractive RESI-from road; lounge hall, 3 reception, 11 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.; gas, main drainage.

CHARMING GROUNDS OF 21 ACRES.

Stabling for 10, garage with rooms over, 2 cottages ptional).

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (12,360.)

145 Newbury.

THAKE & PAGINTON

28. BARTHOLOMEW STREET, NEWBURY

LAND & ESTATE **AGENTS**

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE. Rare opportunity to secure splendid House at Bargain

Rare opportunity to secure splendid House at Bargaia Price.

600 Three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom, offices; BEALTIFUL OLD-WORLD GROUNDS of about ONE ACRE, including tennis lawn; GARAGE; ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS, WATER BY ENGINE.
PRICE \$2,250. NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

(3191.)

NEAR DEVIZES.

A NATTRACTIVE AND COMMODIOUS
RESIDENCE: two reception rooms, seven bedrooms,
bathroom: stabling, garage and outbuildings;
SECLUDED GROUNDS, comprising tennis lawn, nut
walk, orchard, paddock, etc.; TWO EXCELLENT
COTTAGES; nearly four acres. PRICE £2,250, or
£1,400 for House and two acres. (3033.)

EASY REACH BATH.

A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in beautiful OLDWORLD GROUNDS; three reception rooms, nine
bedrooms, bathroom, offices; stabiling and garage; tennis court and pastureland; Two COTTAGES; PETROL GAS, WATER LAID ON; SIXTEEN ACRES in all. PRICE £3,500, or House, grounds, cottage and nine acres, £2,600. (2875.)

TYPICAL OLD ENGLISH MANOR IN BERKS. Georgian with Tudor wing. GENUINE OLD PANELLING; nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, three reception rooms and offices; garage and OLD PANELLING; nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, three reception rooms and offices; garage and buildings; FINE OLD PLEASURE GROUNDS with lily pond, orchard and paddock; in all nearly SIX ACRES. PRICE £3,500.

FOUR MILES FROM NEWBURY

RESIDENCE OF OLD-WORLD CHARM in delightful situation: three recention rooms at bedrooms, two bathrooms, offices; excellent garage and stabling; VERY PLEASING GROUNDS of TWO ACRES, including paddocks and tennis lawn; ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TELEPHONE.

RENT £150 P.A.

A N EXCELLENT ESTATE IN WILTS, extend-

FARMHOUSE AND FIVE COTTAGES. Extensive buildings, stabling and garage. PRICE £8,500. (1585.) WILTSHIRE.
NICE OLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE; six
bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms and

DELIGHTFUL GARDEN.
CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN WATER.
PRICE £1,350 ONLY.

NEAR NEWBURY OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE CHARACTER; three reception rooms, se rooms, bathroom and offices; stabling and rooms, bathroom and offices; stabling and general EXCELLENT COTTAGE; pretty grounds, tennis lawn and paddock; in all SIX ACRES; ELECTRIC LIGHT, and paddock; in all SIX ACRES; ELECT WATER LAID ON. QUICK SALE DESIRED.

A BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE IN GEORGIAN STYLE; three reception rooms, nine or ten bedrooms, two bathrooms, servants hall and offices; garage and stable; grounds of about SIX ACRES. CENTRAL HEATING, ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS, COMPANY'S WATER, MAIN DRAINAGE, TELE-PHONE. Residence superbly fitted throughout.

PRICE £5,250. (2499.)

Museum 5000.

WARING & GILLOW, LTD.

164-182, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.I.

Telegrams "Warison Estates, London."

HERTS, BUCKS AND MIDDLESEX BORDERS WITHIN HALF-AN-HOUR OF TOWN.



HOUSE AND DRIVE

CHARMING FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

with drive and lodge occupying a magnificent position 300ft. up, with south aspect.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, five principa and five secondary bedrooms, two bathrooms, excellent offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. Garage for two cars.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL LAID-OUT GROUNDS.

Tennis lawn, flagged terraces and sunk garden; in all about

THREE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES.

FISHING.



OAK-PANELLED DINING ROOM.

PORTING PROPERTY FOR SALE, 11,000 ACRES (forming part of a large Estate), on West Coast Scotland (mainland, for SALE by Private Bargain; ten stags, 100 brace grouse, snipe, ducks, etc.; excellent salmon, sea trout, brown trout and sea fishing; numerous locks and river. Splendid site for Lodge. Suit syndicate of three or four sportsmen.—Apply to MITCHELL, GRANT & ANDERSON, F.A.I., Estate Agents, Perth.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

TO BELET, Furnished, a pleasantly situate small rooms; Alresford district; overlooking Tichborne Golf Course; convenient to Town.—Apply Frank Stubbs & Son, Bishop's Waltham, Hants.

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SALMON FISHING IN NORWAY—The Salangs River. FISHING VACANT in June and July; short portion of water in lower part of river below lake sufficient for one rod, best in June; above the lake eight pools sufficient for two rods, best in July. Under normal circumstances 800lb. to be caught. Trout fishing in lower part of river during July. Completely equipped cabin with open fireplace.—OLAF ISACHSEN, Gjetemyrshaugen, Oslo.

LAND. ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

MANTED TO PURCHASE for within £300,000, a RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE with at least 1,000 brace of partridges in a good season and a good House of Character. The Estate must be in a residential district and well removed from factories.—Particulars to be sent to KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. I.

A NXIOUS TO BUY (in the S.W. Counties), ESTATE of 500-2,000 acres, with moderate-sized Residence and well let farms, affording good shooting; private fishing an attraction.—Particulars to "Yorks," c/o RIPPON, BOSWELL and Co., Exeter. (1062.)

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UNIQUE PROPERTY.

DELIGHTFUL OPEN SITUATION.

£10,000, FREEHOLD (OFFERS CONSIDERED).

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, STANDING IN ITS OWN PARK, convenient for station, post office, shops, etc. Lounge hall, three reception, eleven principal bedrooms, servants' rooms, bathroom, and offices.

DD WATER SUPPLY. MODERN SANITATION. RADIATO LODGES. COTTAGES. GARAGE. OUTBUILDINGS. GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

BEAUTIFUL AND INEXPENSIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS.

Tennis and other lawns, herbaceous beds and borders, rose garden, or namental trees and shrubs, pergolas, productive walled kitchen garden, or chard and parklands; in all about

64 ACRES.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, Harrods (Ld.), 62–64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.



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FAVOURITE NEWBURY DISTRICT. EASY REACH OF TOWN AND RACECOURSE.

MINIATURE ESTATE. WELL-PLANNED FAMILY RESIDENCE.

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS.—Lounge hall, three reception and billiard rooms, sixteen bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, offices, with

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BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS, specimen trees, tennis and croquet is, kitchen garden, valuable pasture, wood, and arable land; in all about

175 ACRES.

GOOD WATER, DRAINAGE, AND LIGHTING.

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DEVON. CHAGFORD

In a much-sought-after district, amidst wonderful scenery, 500ft. up, south aspect, glorious views.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—Three reception, ten bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, and good offices.

STABLING.

EXCELLENT WATER. ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE. GARAGE. FARMERY.

TWO COTTAGES.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, tennis lawn, and park-like lands; ending in all to about

88 ACRES.

Intersected by small streams falling into well-stocked trout pond within 300yds, of river providing salmon and trout fishing.

SOUTH DEVON HUNT.

PRICE JUST REDUCED.

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WALTON HEATH (NEAR)

500FT. UP.

ARTISTIC PRE-WAR RESIDENCE, facing south and well back from the road: hall, three reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, usual

Modern drainage, Co.'s gas and water, electric light available, telephone.

GARAGE.

Secluded gardens and grounds with tennis and other was, rose beds, belt of woodlands, kitchen garden, c.; in all about ONE ACRE.

REASONABLE PRICE.

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HASLEMERE AND HINDHEAD DISTRICT

ONE OF THE BEST APPOINTED PROPERTIES

IN THIS FAVOURITE LOCALITY. IN HIGH POSITION.

d room, lounge hall,

CHOICE GARDENS, well timbered, tennis lawn, codland walks, productive kitchen garden; in all between

EIGHT AND TEN ACRES.

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EXECUTORS' SALE.

WENTWORTH AND SUNNINGDALE

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, occupying a splendid position, and containing lounge half, three reception rooms, nine bedrooms, bathroom, usual offices, with servants' sitting room.

MODERN DRAINAGE, ENTRANCE LODGE,

TELEPHONE. GAS. COTTAGE. GARAGE.

Well-timbered GROUNDS with tennis lawn, woodland, nit trees, kitchen garden, etc.; in all about

FOUR ACRES.

FREEHOLD, £4,500.

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Grosvenor 1440 (two lines).

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SPECIALISE IN THE SALE AND LETTING OF OLD-WORLD HOUSES

PARTICULARLY OF THE

TUDOR, ELIZABETHAN AND JACOBEAN PERIODS.

URGENTLY WANTED TO PURCHASE

A HOUSE OF CHARACTER, preferably Tudor or Elizabethan, in the West of England (Dorset, Glos., Hereford, Salop, Monmouth, etc.), where good shooting and fishing can be obtained; fifteen bedrooms, four baths, four reception;

of Engand (Dorset, Oberset, Oberset, Salop, Monmouth, etc.), where good thing and fishing can be obtained; fifteen bedrooms, four baths, four reception; ages, old gardens and park.

100 ACRES (MORE LAND NO OBJECTION).

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REE-AND-A-HALF MILES FROM MAIN LINE STATION, WITH EXPRESS SERVICE TO LONDON IN 35 MINUTES.

BE LEVEL. PERFECT COUNTRY. SOUTH-EAST ASPECT.

BE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF THE SMALLER COUNTRY HOMES IN THE COUNTY. 450FT. ABOVE SEA



A QUEEN ANNE HOUSE OF QUIET CHARM AND CHARACTER

In most perfect order, and upon which, within recent years, an encrmous amount of money has been lavished. BEAUTIFUL CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE PERIOD, MASSIVE OLD OAK BEAMS and PLASTERWORK WALLS AND CEILINGS, STONE FIREPLACES, POLISHED OAK FLOORS, CARVED OAK STAIRCASE AND GALLERIED LANDING.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN WATER SUPPLY. TELEPHONE. INDEPENDENT HOT WATER. Fifteen bedrooms, four splendidly fitted bathrooms, charming lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, very complete domestic offices. AMPLE GARAGE ACCOMMODATION AND MANY USEFUL BUILDINGS. ADEQUATE COTTAGES.

BEAUTIFUL YET INEXPENSIVE OLD-WORLD GARDENS, PASTURE AND WOODLANDS.

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N.B.—The MODEL HOME FARM and more land up to 950 acres can be purchased.

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Amidst perfectly rural surroundings 40 minutes from Lon



GENUINE ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, in a wonderful state of preservation, retaining many original features of the period, superb oak panelling, carved oak staircase, plasterwork ceilings, beautiful fireplaces and chimneypieces. The House is superbly appointed and fitted throughout, and contains 20 bed and dressing rooms, seven bathrooms, splendid suite of reception rooms; electric light, central heating, polished eak floors. LOVELY OLD GARDENS and small Home Farm, ample garage and cottage accommodation.

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AT A FRACTION OF THE ORIGINAL COST.

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CHARMING HOUSE OF ELIZABETHAN CHARACTER,

standing in magnificently timbered park, approached by two drives each a quarter of a mile in length.

Superb oak-galleried hall, billiard room, five reception, twelve principal bedrooms, five bathrooms, good servants' accommodation; electric light, central heating.

First-rate stabling, garages, cottages, etc.

LOVELY OLD GROUNDS. PARK, ORNAMENTAL LAKE. FOR SALE WITH 100 OR 1,200 ACRES.
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HERTS (near golf links; ten minutes station; excellent trains to City and West End).—For SALE, this very charming Frechold RESIDENCE, having panelled hall, three sitting, seven bedrooms, bath, etc.; electric light, Co.'s water and gas; garage, tennis lawn, rose garden, etc.; in beautiful order throughout.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.
Highly recommended.

50 ACRES (Bucks; adjoining golf links).—Twelve bed, three baths, four sitting rooms; all modern conveniences. For SALE.

\$3,500.—EAST HERTS.—Picturesque HOUSE: seven bed, bath, three sitting rooms; cottage; eight acres.

400 ACRES and interesting old Elizabethan MANOR. Excellent sporting district in Herts; nine bed, bath, three reception, several cott ges, useful buildings. Price only \$7,500.

Price only \$7.500.

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XVITH CENTURY HOUSE in Sussex, and 300
acres. To be SOLD. Twelve bed, three bath, four
reception; electric light, central heating, etc. Unique XVITE Consider Action 1. The SULP.

Acted To be SULP.

Treception; electric light, central hearing,
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£12,000 for beautiful little Sussex property of over 300 acres with fishing, stream. Eight bed, bath, three reception, cottages, stabling, etc. BEAUTIFUL

acres with fishing, stream. Eight Ded, Dach, Eurer reception, cottages, stabling, etc. BEAUTIFUL PASTURE.

A WONDERFUL OLD ABBEY, dating from the XIIth Century, absolutely modernised, original CHAPTER HOUSE, dorter and calefactory, central heating, etc. Is placed solely in Messrs. PERKS and LANNING'S hands for disposal. Price £20,000. 45 miles from London. (7871.)



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THE BEECH AVENUE

EALING up to a delightful historical HOUSE in the
Dorking, Guildford district, which is to be Sold.
600ft, above sea level, adjoining delightful common, standing in beautifully timbered grounds; electric light, Co.'s
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N.B.—800-acre shoot if wanted.

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SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTY

FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE 400 ACRES.

HANDSOME STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING.

STABLING.

GARAGE.

RICH GRASSLAND, SUITABLE FOR PEDIGREE STOCK.

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(IN A FAVOURITE PART).

GENUINE OLD RED-BRICK JACOBEAN RESIDENCE OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

Twelve bed and dressing rooms, lounge hall, three reception rooms, two bathrooms; oak floors, lovely old staircase.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. MODERN SANITATION.

> Stabling. Garage. Cottages. MODEL HOME FARM.

300 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND SUITABLE FOR A HERD OF PEDIGREE STOCK.

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RURAL COUNTRY, ONLY HALF-AN-HOUR'S EXPRESS TRAIN FROM LONDON. GRAVEL SOIL. 350FT. UP.

FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.

200 ACRES OF

WELL-TIMBERED PARKLANDS.

WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE.

Nineteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, four reception rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

HOME FARM.

50 ACRES WOODLANDS.

FIVE COTTAGES.

GOLF.

Orders to view of Messrs, Collins & Collins,

BUCKS

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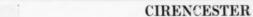
FAVOURITE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.



EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE, having every modern convenience and in perfect order. Two good reception rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom and offices, oak floors and doors throughout, and quantity of oak panelling.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. GAS. MAIN WATER AND DRAINS. GARAGE. LOGGIA, TENNIS AND OTHER LAWNS, stone-flagged paths and flower garden. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Inspected by Collins & Collins.



GOOD TRAIN SERVICE FROM LONDON.

PERFECTLY APPOINTED HUNTING BOX, comprising the stone-built GEORGIAN RESIDENCE. Fourteen bed and dressing rooms, four rooms, private chapel.

bathrooms, four reception rooms, private chapet.

ACETYLENE GAS PLANT, CENTRAL HEATING, MAIN WATER AND DRAINAGE.

Stabling for sixteen horses, coach-houses and garage; excellent cottage; standing in well-timbered park-like grounds, with tennis and ornamental lawns, paddock, and kitchen gardens; in all about TEN ACRES.

Polo. Hunting with three packs. Shooting.

TO BE SOLD AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

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N EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT HOUSE, set in delightful surround-STONE-BUILT HOUSE, as I RACTIVE and affording facilities for hunting with the Blackmore Vale and other packs six days a week. Accommodation: Four reception, two bath, eleven bedrooms; electric light, good water supply; garages, etc., stabling for seven, two cottages. 24 ACRES of excellent pasture and orchard. Further land can be acquired.—For SALE, PRICE ONLY \$7,000. Offers invited for quick Sale.—Full particulars, etc., from Duncan B. Gray & Partners, 129, Mount Street, W. 1. (3979.)

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BEAUTIFUL BRICK-BUILT MANOR HOUSE, 300ft. up, main line station two-and-a-half s; lounge hall, three reception, partly panelled, een bed and two bathrooms; central heating, acetylene stabling for 20; cottage.

ABOUT 30 ACRES.
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350FT. UP WITH WONDERFUL SOUTHERN VIEWS OVER THE THAMES VALLEY.



THE MODERN HALF-TIMBERED REPRO-bathrooms; main water, electric light, central heating garages, cottage and stabling. Very beautiful grounds including a woodland of

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THIS DELIGHTFUL HALF-TIMBERED REPRODUCTION OF A TUDOR HOUSE stands on gravel soil in pretty surroundings. The accommodation comprises eight bed and dressing, two bath and two reception rooms, lounge hall; electric light, Company's water, central heating; cottage, garage and stabling; ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.—For SALE, Freehold.—Price, etc., from Messrs, Duncan B. Gray & Partners, 129, Mount Street, W. 1. (3957.)

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HUNTING WITH THE LEDBURY. SHOOTING AND FISHING.

A ATTRACTIVE STONE GEORGIAN HOUSE, beautifully situate 800ft. up with wonderful views; four reception, three bath, ten bedrooms. ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER. TELEPHONE.

Modern cottage, stabling and garage; area eight acres. FOR SALE.

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IN A VILLAGE 60 MILES FROM LONDON



ORIGINAL GEORGIAN HOUSE, with fifteen bedrooms, five reception, two bathrooms; garage one panelled room and Adams mantelpiece. Grounds of about FOUR-AND-A-HALF ACRES of valuable Freehold Land.

Land.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE OF
£2,600 OR OFFER.

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OLD-WORLD HOME OF TUDOR PERIOD

"THE YEW TREES," HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, WARWICKSHIRE.



A RARE EXAMPLE OF A SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE of exceptional charm and character, in perfect condition, containing a wealth of old oak beams, panelling, and Tudor fireplaces.

Beautiful lounge hall (illustrated) 32ft. by 17ft., drawing room, dining room, ten or eleven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms.

GARAGE, STABLING, AND AMPLE OUTBUILDINGS. CENTRAL HEATING.

GAS FIRES. WATER SUPPLY AND MAIN DRAINAGE. Delightful gardens, loggia, arbours, flagged terrace, pergola, orchard, field; in all

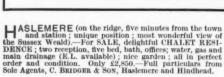
THREE ACRES.

Held on long lease (71 years) from the Lord of the Manor at rental of $\pounds 112\ 10s$.

LEASE FOR SALE AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE, FOR SO UNIQUE A PROPERTY.

POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

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Telephone 204.

CHICHESTER.—A nice old GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in a quiet street in this charming old Cathedral City, for SALE with vacant possession; two reception, eleven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, usual offices; garage; good garden; electric light, main water and drainage, central heating; five minutes of Cathedral and station. Freehold, £4,000, offers.—Apply Sole Agents, Messrs. WYATT & SON, 59, East Street, Chichester.

LAND, ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

8, QUEEN STREET, EXETER.

WANTED TO PURCHASE (SUSSEX only), a small HOUSE, with about eight bedrooms. A shdown force to particularly liked, but anywhere where high, and house of character, whether modern or old, immaterial. Bouth and South-Western Counties. Price 2/-; by post 2/6.

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REQUIRED TO PURCHASE. SURREY, SUSSEX, KENT, HERTS OR BUCKS.

PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE, containing twelve to sixteen bedrooms at least, three bathrooms, three or four reception rooms. The House must be well appointed and equipped with up-to-date conveniences, and should have an atmosphere of brightness about it; polished hardwood floors and oak panelling if possible; south aspect and an elevated position with really attractive gardens are required.—Full particulars to "City Man," cfo Messrs. Collins & Collins at Collins & Collin

WANTED, between 50 and 100 miles from London, any direction, a HOUSE with ten bedrooms, two or three bathrooms; modern conveniences; and 5 to 25 acres. Not over £7,000.—"S.", e'o Woodcock & Son, 20, Conduit Street, W. 1. (Usual commission required.)

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BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

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BLACKMORE VALE HUNT.

"ALFORD HOUSE ESTATE" SOMERSET

Two miles from a Great Western Railway main line station; 25 miles from Bath.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

A DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY, with well-appointed Residence; sixteen principal and secondary bedrooms, three dressing rooms, three bathrooms, four reception rooms, excel-



ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

Stabling, garage, picturesque old-fashion strance lodge (full of old oak), three cottag

Beautifully timbered park, charming pleasure grounds, two tennis courts, walled titchen garden, fertile pasturelands, etc.; the whole extends to an area of about 172 ACRES.

PRICE £10,000, FREEHOLD.

Vacant possession of the Residence, lodge, grounds and garden on completion.

Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents, Mesars. Fox & Sons, 44-50, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.



SOUTH DORSET

Close to the sea.

EXCEPTIONALLY
WELL-APPOINTED MODERN FREEHOLD
RESIDENCE, commanding beautiful views; seven bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, lounge hall, complete offices; Company's gas and water, main drainage; garage and stabling. Tastefully laid-out gardens, comprising lawns, flower beds and shrubberies, the whole extending to an area of about
THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE.
PRICE \$3,500, FREEHOLD.
Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

ON THE BORDERS OF THE NEW FOREST

FOR SALE, this exceptionally attractive Freehold RESI-DENTIAL PROPERTY, with perfectly appointed Residence, containing eight bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall, good style domestic offices.

40 ACRES.

Particulars of Fox & Sons, Land Agents. Bournemouth.

IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF CORNWALL



Within one-and-a-half miles of good country town, and stations of the G.W. Ry. and Southern Ry. ONE MILE FROM THE ROYAL CORNWALL GOLF LINKS.

CORNWALL GOLF LINKS.

TO BE SOLD, this charming
Freehold RESIDENTIAL
ESTATE with picturesque stonebuilt Residence, standing 400ft.
above sea level and commanding
very extensive hill and vale views.
Eight bed and dressing rooms,
two bathrooms, three reception
rooms, lounge hall, good domestic
offices; Company's water; garage,
stabling, outbuildings, home farm,
fixbling, outbuildings, home farm,

stabling, outbuildings, home farm, five cottages.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS and GROUNDS, including shrubberies and plantations, lawns, herbaceous borders, excellent kitchen and fruit gardens, valuable pasture and arable lands; the whole extending to over

200 ACRES.

Price and full particulars of Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX



DORSET

Two miles from Bridport Railway Station on the G.W. Ry., ten miles from Lyme Regis.

TO BE SOLD, this exceptionally attractive and conveniently placed Freehold PROPERTY, including a well-built modern Residence, built of Purbeck stone, standing on high ground and having south aspect; nine bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, excellent domestic offices; private electric light plant, Company's water; garage for two cars, stabling, cottage; matured gardens and grounds, paddock, fertile pasture and arable lands; the whole extends to an area of about

34 ACRES.

PRICE £5.750, FREEHOLD.



DORSET

Occupying a choice position on high ground and commanding magnificent views over Poole Harbour to the Purbeck Hills.

TO BE SOLD, this well-constructed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, facing south, and containing four bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen and complete offices: garage.

bedrooms, bathroom, two reception accounty, kitchen and complete offices; garage, well-matured GROUNDS, including flower and WELL-MATURED GROUNDS, including flower and the control of the

extending to about
THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES PRICE £3,250, FREEHOLD. Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST

Full south aspect, superb position; one-and-a-half miles from New Mitton on the Southern Railway main line.

COMFORTABLE FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE, commanding wonderful sea and coastal views; seven bedrooms (three fitted with lavatory basins), dressing room, three bathrooms, lounge hall, three large reception rooms, excellent domestic offices; electric lighting, central heating, Company's gas and water, main drainage; garage; kitchen garden, conservatory; tastefully disposed grounds, including tennis and pleasure lawns; the whole extends to an area of about

ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRE PRICE £3,500, FREEHOLD.
Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX
Half-an-hour's journey from London; close to golf links;
unique position 400ft. up with glorlous views.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT AND
ARTISTIC FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, built for the owner's occupation regardless of cost and fitted with all up-to-date conveniences; five bedrooms, tiled bath-room, boxroom, three reception rooms, kitchen and complete offices; central heating, cletric light, Company's gas and water, main drainage, garage for two cars. The grounds have been laid out at great expense with full-size tennis lawn, flower borders, terraces, rock garden, small orchard, etc.; the whole extending to an area of nearly ONE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES.

PRICE 25,500, FREEHOLD.

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EASY REACH OF THE SEA AND IN A MUCH-FAVOURED DISTRICT.



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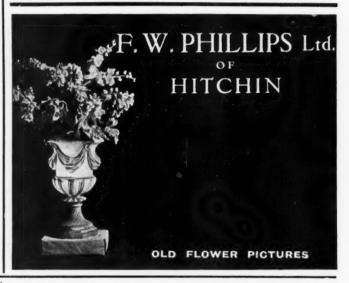


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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. LXI.-No. 1564.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1927.

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EDITORIAL NOTICE

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Agriculture in 1926—and the Future?

F we exclude the post-war period of falling values, there has, probably, been no season since 1893 that has proved so generally disastrous to farming as 1926. Corn-growers have suffered grievous disappointment. Throughout the summer they watched what were, seemingly, five-quarter or six-quarter wheat crops come to maturity and to the rick in excellent order, only to find that the threshing machine yielded them but two or three quarters, and this in spite of It tons or even 2 tons of straw per acre. Barley and oats, and even beans, peas, mustard and root seeds have yielded almost as badly. Here and there a field or a district escaped the mysterious effects of the late frosts which are generally held to have been responsible; but such escapes were capricious and rare. The sheep-farmer has had equal misfortunes to face, for the end of the year found an allround reduction in values of about £1 per head. Those who produce beef, either on grass or in the yard, have met an even worse market, which has reacted also on the dairy farmer in the disposal of his surplus stock. The milk producers, too, are now called upon, at the bidding of the distributors, to face a reduction in price which amounts to something like £3 per cow—a crippling blow to this important branch of the industry, with no corresponding gain to the consumer. Pigs and poultry have, perhaps, suffered least, but their influence is at present not very great in the prosperity of agriculture as a whole.

It is thus clear that the troubles of 1926 have fallen upon us simultaneously from two distinct directions. The

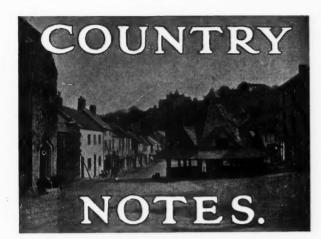
season in our own country has not allowed us to obtain satisfactory yields from our crops, and the ruling world conditions have not allowed us to obtain remunerative prices for most of our produce. Now, as regards the first of these troubles, we can do nothing more than summon up such patience as we—and our bankers—possess, and hope for better things this year.

But, as regards the general tendency of world prices and world conditions, this, our second trouble, is the one which we must face and examine. The blunt fact is, of course, that for most of our produce we are not receiving a price sufficient to cover the cost of production. We have little control over the price: we can, therefore, attack only the cost of production. What an easy and simple exhortation for any preacher—lower your cost of production. What an impossible one it sounds for most of us to follow. Research, education, co-operation, reduction of labour, organised selling, elimination of the middleman, better marketing—we have heard sermons on all these, your farmer will say, but they have not seemed to help us much on the farm. . . . We do not here intend to add another to these sermons. Space would not permit of dealing adequately with even one of the subjects. But we do venture to put forward just two lines of thought—two New Year reflections which, we think, are worthy of calm deliberation, and which do not yet appear to have received sufficient attention.

First, we ask for deliberate efforts by the whole agricultural community towards a new kind of co-operation—co-operation between the producer and the middleman. It is fashionable to shower abuse upon middlemen. Yet, the best of them perform valuable services at a reasonable cost—services of distribution, credit, marketing and risk-taking. With direct co-operation between them and their suppliers, especially in the direction of quality standardisation and regularity of supplies, these costs could be very greatly reduced. Many middlemen, on the other hand, have yet to learn that the continued prosperity of their suppliers, rather than the highest possible immediate gain to themselves, should be their first concern. We doubt, for example, if this fundamental truth was sufficiently appreciated in the recent milk negotiations.

In the second place, we ask for deliberate thought to be given by each individual to the possibility of higher earnings by his own agricultural labour: higher earnings, be it noted, not higher minimum wages, which would spell disaster to the industry. Just as the future prosperity of the middleman is wrapped up in that of the producer, so is the future well-being of the farmer and of the landowner ultimately dependent on the future well-being of his labourer. At present we are paying higher wages than the industry can stand—more, that is to say, than labour itself earns. We pay because we cannot see the standard of living lowered: we want to see it raised: it will be raised. And sooner or later every employer will have to face the task of making his labour worth more, of making his men work not at a less rate per hour, not longer, not necessarily even harder, but better.

Once again, what an easy exhortation. Instances come crowding to mind of discouragements, of negligence, of slackness, of ingratitude. Yet can we say that the full effect of paying men according to the work they do has ever been efficiently explored in agriculture? Can we say that a farm labourer-and there are many of them-whose work is worth 40 per cent. more than his fellow-workers' has many chances of sharing that increased output or elimination of waste with his employer by receiving 20 per cent. more in earnings? Can we yet offer the worker a career equal to urban industries? Payment by results, extended piecework, the greater use of machinery and an adequate share of the rewards of increased efficiency are the paths by which we must advance. Difficulties there are in plenty. Opposition from many quarters is certain: it may come even from those who call themselves the advocates of Labour. It means hard thinking: it means hard work on the farm and in the field. But the English countryside has ever put its faith in hard work, and by hard work it will yet win through to better times, not only for those who think, but for those who work.



HEN, on the Heights of Quebec, James Wolfe's gallant spirit passed away in the moment of his triumph, he was still a young man. His life and qualities were extraordinarily unlike those of the orthodox soldier of romance. Though full of charm, he was lean and ungainly, sickly from boyhood up. With a sallow complexion and red hair he combined a profile "like the flap of an But, from his youth, he was obsessed with the envelope." idea of making himself a fine soldier; and though the chance of military achievement came slowly, it came in the end. In 1757 Pitt selected young Wolfe to be Quartermaster-General of the ill-fated Rochefort Expedition, and two years later he gave him the command of that attack on Quebec which gave Wolfe his triumph and his death on the Plains of Abraham. The story of the battle is too well known to bear repetition here. Wolfe's triumph has often been bear repetition here. attributed to mere half-desperate audacity. It was certainly the result of dangerous moves which, but for Montcalm's lack of judgment, might never have succeeded. But that victory must not be taken as a thing apart; rather as the climax of a great military career. Wolfe was a great regimental officer, a master of military and naval strategy, and a great patriot. At this time, two hundred years after he first saw the light, we remember his happy life and no less happy death.

WE are glad to learn, as we go to press, that Dame Ellen Terry, who has been lying seriously ill of bronchitis, has taken a turn for the better. This great actress and greater lady is now nearly eighty. It seems almost incredible to-day that she should have made her first appearance with Charles Kean so long ago as 1858. At the Princess's Theatre she played the parts of Mamillius in "The Winter's Tale" and Prince Arthur in "King John." Then, after hard and successful work with Bancroft and with Hare, she joined Henry Irving nearly fifty years ago, and played Ophelia at the Lyceum for the first time in 1878. After that her life was a succession of triumphs. In the thirty years that followed she captured the hearts of the English people, and they are hers to this day. Wherever English is spoken there are those who will pray that she may be speedily restored to health and may long be spared to us.

IT is good news that Flatford Mill and Willy Lott's Cottage, so intimately associated with the life and work of John Constable, have been saved and presented to the nation. The property has been acquired by Mr. T. R. Parkington of Ipswich, who recently presented the Oak Hill estate to the Institute of Journalists, and it is his desire that the studio and large rooms at the Mill should be opened to the free use of artists. The Royal Academy has been considering a scheme for the institution of a summer school of landscape painting at Flatford, for no part of the country is more definitely associated with all that is best in our native tradition. The scenery of the "Constable country" possesses exceptional beauty and a peculiar serenity or quietude. The old mill house appears in a

great number of Constable's pictures; but Willy Lott's cottage is even more familiar to us under the name of "The Valley Farm" as it hangs in the Tate Gallery, and is also shown in "The Hay Wain" and in drawings at the Victoria and Albert Museum. As reported last year by Mr. Powys, of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the present condition of the buildings is poor, for they have suffered much from neglect in recent years, and the fabric is seriously damaged. Mr. Parkington has, however, decided to restore the old buildings without in any way interfering with their external appearance. We hope that this restoration will be carried out under the expert advice of the Society. The gift is a generous one and will be appreciated not only by East Anglians, proud of their great artistic association, but by all lovers of the art of landscape painting.

THE issue of a new edition of "Debrett" has called attention once more to the remarks of the learned Editor on that fine old crusted topic of discussion, the meaning of the word "gentleman." His remarks are interesting, but, with all respect to him, he has not altogether accomplished the impossible task of making the matter quite clear. "The assumption of the word," ' has become so common as to have marred its meaning, which strictly speaking is the gentility conferred by the lawful bearing of arms." That is, no doubt, only too true, but it does not really help us when we are wondering whether to write to someone as "Mr." or "Esquire" and decide to be on the safe side and give him his "Esquire." Neither, when we ask whether So-and-so is a gentleman, do we want to know whether or not he is entitled to bear arms. As things are at present, there is, in certain circumstances, no other word that we can use. We ask on the telephone for the "gentleman who attends to such and such a matter," and, however great sticklers we may be for accuracy and for gentility, we can hardly call him anything else: we cannot call him a young man, or a person, or an individual. Even Mr. Debrett cannot help us, and neither he nor anyone else will probably get nearer the truth than the anonymous genius who said "There are some gentlemen who are gentlemen who are not gentlemen, and there are other gentlemen who are not gentlemen who are gentlemen.

LAST AND LEAST.

You would be but a pipe through which God blows
What tune He wills—
A heavenly strain which stills
Like air new-wafted from untrodden snows;
Or a great trumpet-blast,
The challenge to the righting of an ill;
Or least and last,
The small song of a bird upon her nest,
Calling her mate with a beloved voice.
But if God gave you choice,
I think that you would sing the last song best!

DOROTHY FRANCES GURNEY.

T must have been a considerable consolation to those who have to choose the English fifteen that, in the last trial match, England beat The Rest, if not easily, at any rate comfortably. At one moment it seemed that the victory would be an easy one, but England did not last very well, and The Rest came with a rush at the finish. This was, perhaps, a rather disconcerting circumstance; it may have suggested the trite reflection that youth would be served. However, the team, as chosen for the first International match, against Wales, shows faith in the elder players. Locke showed a cheering return to his best form in this match, and a three-quarter line containing Locke, Corbett and Hamilton-Wickes is reminiscent of the years in which England was beating the other countries handsomely. Those years, to be sure, are not very long ago, but the playing life of a Rugby football player is a short one. Cove Smith is another of the elder players to gain his place; and there is, of course, Wakefield; but that most exciting of all forwards, Voyce, has had to make room for a younger

man. These things are inevitable, but the spectators will miss him sadly. On the whole, to the layman's eye the team looks a good one, and, with Wales apparently more formidable than of recent years, there should be a very fine battle.

THE fact that the batsmen of Victoria knocked the New South Wales bowlers about to the tune of 1,107 runs in an innings is not likely to arouse any great enthusiasm. Of these 1,107 runs Ponsford and Ryder made over 600 between them. Both are, of course, good batsmen, and this achievement shows them to be also pertinacious and resolute ones; but we cannot grow lyrical over them or their feat. Indeed, this latest world's record is more calculated to produce a feeling of nausea in the breast of any true cricketer. It would seem to point to the wisdom of those who propose to help our bowlers by giving them a rather smaller ball to bowl with. It will, surely, make the Australians think hard as to whether their perfect, indestructible wickets have not done much to spoil the game. Is it only a chance, a mere passing phase, that last summer's Australian team were so poor in bowlers? There are, for the moment, no successors to that long list of great bowlers that have come from Australia, and it is not to be wondered Who would be a bowler under such depressing conditions? Who would urge any boy cricketer of all-round ability to cultivate his bowling rather than his batting? The boy might, indeed, attain more easily to eminence, but at the cost, as we should imagine, of much pleasure. Fancy bowling through an innings of eleven hundred runs.

THERE are two distinct views of folk-dances and their objects: one, that they are a sort of healthy "eurhythmic" of great antiquarian interest, indulged in for their own amusement and edification by those true rustics who are heirs to immemorial tradition; the other, that they are self-conscious revivals of country dances now trembling on the verge of extinction: dances which can be performed in suitable surroundings by any healthy young persons who wish to enjoy themselves and to give pleasure to the onlookers. The fact is, of course, that both views are sound, and for many years, no doubt, the two schools will exist side by side. At the Albert Hall last Saturday the English Folk Dance Society, founded only fifteen years ago by the late Cecil Sharp, presented a long programme of folk-dances which were, in part, of the purely traditional school, performed by country folk who had themselves inherited the traditions they presented, and, in part, were self-conscious revivals performed by educated and sophisticated young people who could scarcely be regarded as sons and daughters of the soil. From the point of view of the general spectator the latter were, no doubt, more graceful and beautiful to see. In another generation, however, the two will be one; the young men and women who, in the country districts, are following in their fathers dance-steps will no longer find their feet heavy with clods and clay. It all augurs well for the dancing of ten years hence. By that time we shall expect to find restored to the ballroom those country dances which ought never to have

THE American mind is frankly sceptical of the utility or sincerity of the League of Nations, but it is also definitely anti-war. Mr. William Randolph Hearst, whose past activities have, notoriously, not been in any sense pro-British, has initiated the New Year with a plea, published in all his journals, for a compact or defensive agreement between the English-speaking nations. As a plan for world peace the suggestion has obvious merits; but the scheme, as indicated by its author, specifically excludes India, Egypt and kindred "subject territories." While welcoming Mr. Hearst's suggestions as a possible foundation for better plans, we must not lose sight of the fact that India is a vital portion of the Empire, and that a thrust delivered at India or at any of our dependencies in the Middle East is just as much an act of hostility and a danger to world peace as an attack on Canada or Australia. It is difficult

to convey to the American mind the meaning of the freedom of the seas. The dominating influence which the maintenance of unhampered traffic routes has upon Imperial policy is hardly intelligible to the average American accustomed to think in terms of land values only.

SIR WILLIAM HORWOOD'S circular to the Metropolitan Police Force concerning complaints of incivility on the part of the police has come as a surprise, for, in general, our London policeman has an international reputation for obligingness and courteousness. There is, however, a considerable difference between the duties of the Force now and as they were twenty years ago. The coming of the motor age has doubled the duties and difficulties of traffic control, and the work of the uniformed branch has been enormously increased. In addition, it should be remembered that many of the recruits are not Londoners, and that there are very wide distinctions in manner between the north and south of the country which might all too easily be confused with incivility in the case of a dispute. other side of the question should also be borne in mind. Schoolchildren, old people and visitors appeal to the police for safe transport across our roads, for street directions and for all sorts of things, and we are proud of the general usefulness, courteousness and encyclopædic knowledge of our constables. On the other hand, the Commissioner's statement "that without the continuance of good feeling between the police force and the public, the duties of the police would become nearly impossible" is worthy of consideration, and points a moral which is just as much addressed to the public as to the Force.

REBELLION.

A young blue butterfly has just danced past (O joy, O joy) I know his happy wings are wild sweet thoughts Made to decoy And lure me like a truant child to woods Most cool and green, Where I may laugh in wonder at so much And dance unseen. For I know where there goes a small brown path Where flowers dew-bent, Lean down across the way mysteriously, And give their scent. And there's a quiet place of age-old trees Where I may lie, And watch a thousand pageants blaze their way Against the sky.

And yet—and yet, I know that when I turn the homeward way And seek the door,
There may be bindweed creeping up the wall And dust upon the floor.

KATHLEEN MOUNSEY.

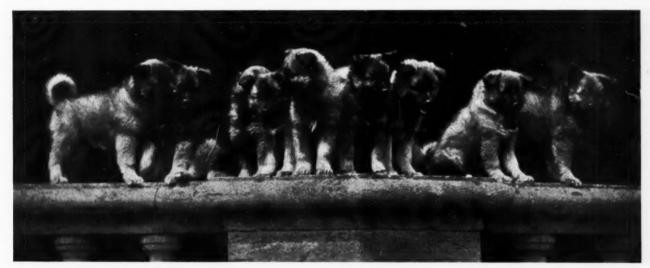
REPORTS are not necessarily a stimulating class of literature. But those of joint town-planning committees, besides having numerous maps and photographs, have an interest that unites many others, and heartens the reader by showing many individuals and authorities combining for a great common purpose. The latest report we have received is that on the Leeds and Bradford region. It is a preliminary one—suggesting the lines along which a final report should proceed. It does not go so far as, for instance, the Manchester report, in which "zones" were actually indicated, and transport authorities were found to have agreed on the outstanding road and rail adjustments required. But it does clear the ground for a detailed programme for this great region's future, and shows that a comparatively high proportion (one third) of the area (123,120 acres) is already included in town-planning schemes. This is a strong argument for the relation of them all in a regional plan that will prevent, for example, the industrial end of one town growing into the residential part of the next. As yet the percentage of open space to town is

high. The 1 acre to 196 persons of Leeds, and the 1 acre to 220 people of Bradford, compare favourably with the ideal of 1 to 200. But only a regional plan can prevent this percentage deteriorating.

REFERENCE has already been made in these notes to a suggested list of gardens that are open to the public on certain days in the year. It has been hinted that many enthusiastic owners of fine gardens would open their gardens but for their fear that visitors would damage plants and flowers. After communicating with the owners of many of the greatest gardens who are generous enough

to throw open their gardens and show the public what is being done in the way of advanced horticulture, we have come to the conclusion that such fears are groundless. In every case the owner has replied that no damage has been done; in two instances only did they complain that the public are inclined to be untidy and leave paper and empty cigarette packets lying about, which is not a very serious crime, although somewhat annoying. It is to be hoped, therefore, that many owners of fine gardens will support Lord Lambourne's scheme and give the public a chance of seeing, at least for a short time, their gardens when they are at their best.

COMELY DOG: THE **KEESHOND**



"EIGHT LITTLE NIGGER BOYS ALL IN A ROW."

F my reading of signs and portents is correct, before any of us are much older another foreign breed will have joined the goodly company of dogs by which our domestic canidæ have been enriched in the course of the present century. The introduction of the keeshond was effected a few years ago by Mrs. Wingfield Digby of Sherborne Castle, Dorset, without flourish of trumpets or preliminary réclame. There trumpets or preliminary *réclame*. There was none of that boastfulness about the proceeding that on certain similar occasions has recalled Glendower's bombastic, "I can call spirits from the vasty deep," and invited the rejoinder, "Why, so can I, or so can any man; but will they come when you do call for them?" A few paragraphs in the papers, prompted by the sight at a show of what was then called a Dutch barge dog, announced that something new to British eyes had appeared, and when the next opportunity occurred people, actuated by the usual Athenian-like curiosity, made their way to the foreign benches.

There they saw a smart, shortproceeding that on certain similar occa-

way to the foreign benches.

There they saw a smart, short-backed, compact little fellow, possessed of a thick, stand-off coat, wolf-coloured, with a foxy head. Obviously, he was allied to the Pomeranian family, and equally clearly, if looks betrayed the character, he was sensible and kindly. So much could be seen at a glance, but, in the absence of any authority on the Continental races, such as Mr. H. C. Brooke, for instance, we failed to identify the breed with one that has a wide distribution in Germany and neighbouring lands—the wolf spitz, or, in Holland, the keeshond. The difference between the two is a matter of size, the keeshond being supposed to measure a keeshond being supposed to measure a maximum of 18ins, at the shoulder, while the wolf spitz is bigger. Pomeranians are identical in type, coming from the same stock, but, from the primitive material, under the whims of skilled breeders, they have diverged into many charming colours, and have been reduced to the

diminutive proportions favoured by those who want a tiny lapdog. The keeshond is not a toy, having the appearance of being able to rough it with the hardiest, but, for all that,



MISS LYDIA WINGFIELD DIGBY AND THREE FRIENDS.

he reaches his fullest development of intelligence if he is made a friend of the family. He is large enough, however, to serve as an outdoor companion as well: which is as it should be. For the sake of clearness, it may be as well to quote some observations of Mr. C. A. Schuld, a Dutch authority, who has been engaged by Mr. Charles Cruft to judge them at his great show in February. He writes: "The keeshond (Dutch) and wolf spitz (German) and the Pomeranian are all three exactly alike in show points except for size and colour. In general appearance the keeshond should be a compact, short-coupled dog, foxy in head, small erect appearance the keeshond should be a compact, short-coupled dog, foxy in head, small erect ears sensitive to every sound, tremendous coat, except on head, ears and on the legs. where it should be short and thick. Dark eyes. Wolf-coloured, sometimes dark and at others lighter, but with black ends to the longer outer hairs. Colour on the muzzle.

hairs. Colour on the muzzle, round the eyes, legs and tail of a somewhat lighter shade. Size of the keeshond not to exceed 18ins, for dogs, bitches slightly less. Wolf spitz, any size over that height, the larger the better."

MRS. WINGFIELD DIGBY'S HENDRIK VAN ZAANDAM.

called after their principal leader. I have still a silver spoon of 1780 or 1790 with a little kees dog as ornament." Mrs. Digby hopes to get a reproduction of these spoons, as she hears that they are still made in Holland.

as she hears that they are still made in Holland.

Mrs. Digby gathers from correspondence that the Dutch have allowed the dogs to be neglected in later years, but all are agreed concerning the fidelity of their character. The story of her first acquaintance HENDRIK VAN ZAANDAM.





MRS. WINGFIELD DIGBY'S KAREL VAN ZAANDAM AND TILLY.

Then he goes on to say that they are often seen on barges in the Dutch canals, always watching on deck, giving warning of

anything that approaches. As a matter of fact, most of these barge dogs are of a smaller size, something between the keeshond and Pomeranian.

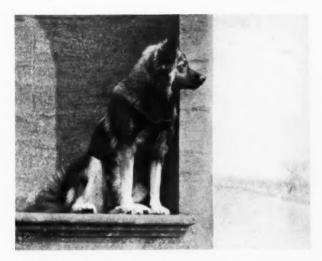
Supplemented by the aid to the eye furnished by the accomthe eye furnished by the accompanying illustrations of Mrs. Wingfield Digby's best, the above verbal description will enable the reader to conjure up the picture of a pleasing dog that is already spreading through the country from its Dorset home. Baroness Burton has taken up the breed and if this home. Baroness Burton has taken up the breed, and if this energetic lady sets her mind to it, she will not be content until she has a strong kennel. Mrs. Digby, having selected her original stock with discrimination, is now breeding really typical specimens. A Dutchman typical specimens. A Dutchman writes to her that "the kees is of an old Dutch race, but there are not many more to-day than there used to be. At the end of the eighteenth century, in the struggle between the Patriots and the Orangemen, the kees was the emblem of the former,

the dogs, especially on seeing how good and patient they were when pulled about and teased by the children, that they asked their guide where one could be obtained. He directed them to a bird shop, but they did not get one there. On a barge lying close to their beat at lying close to their boat at Amsterdam they saw some puppies with their mother, two puppies with their mother, two of which they bought for the noble sum of four shillings each from a dignified old skipper with large gold ear-rings in his ears. Thus they got their first kees, which were christened Barkles and Zaandam, the latter after that lovely little town after that lovely little town where Peter the Great studied shipbuilding in Holland.

They returned to Holland on subsequent occasions, buying other dogs, but not off the barges. One, Mrs. Digby remembers, was brought day after day for them to see tied up in blue ribbons, and at the last moment, as they were about to sail, she became theirs. Later on the hed ber leg. theirs. Later on she had her leg broken by the kick of a pony, but recovering, she became a devoted companion, and lived to be one of the ancestors of the present home-bred strain.



MRS. WINGFIELD DIGBY'S THEUNIS.





MRS. WINGFIELD DIGBY'S KEESHONDS, GESINA VAN ZAANDAM AND TERSCHELLING. T. Fall.

Sherborne Castle is a home of delight for the animal lover. Sherborne Castle is a nome of denght for the animal lover. There is the herd of Guernseys, for example, which Major and Mrs. Wingfield Digby started during the war, in place of their little black Kerries, which were not doing well. Beginning with four of the Island cows, in 1924 they sold eighteen nonwith four of the Island cows, in 1924 they sold eighteen non-pedigree animals, and went in for an entirely pedigree herd. They were fortunate in securing the well known bull, Honour of Meadow View, at Mrs. Cunningham's dispersal sale, and he is now replaced by an Island-bred bull, bought from Mrs. Kirby through Mrs. Hamilton Fletcher, who has sold her Guernseys. Coming on there is the young bull Hindhead Robert VII. There has not been any great attempt at showing up to the present, but quite a number of cards have been won at local shows, and at last year's Bath and West and Royal Counties. In the herd several valuable lines of blood are represented, purchases having been made from the strains of prominent breeders. There is a promising lot of home-bred heifers, the herd numbering

twenty-five without counting calves, etc., under two years of age

of age.

Then there are the Hunt horses which must not be overlooked. The best mount to carry one over the Blackmore Vale country is thought to be an Irish-bred one. The country is so varied with banks, timber, water and fly fences, ditches in front of the banks or the other side, and often both sides, so that a horse, to be a pleasant conveyance, must be cat-footed. The next best to an Irish horse is the one you breed yourself and school your own way. Major and Mrs. Wingfield Digby have always bred some horses, but regularly since the war from old hunter mares or those that have met with an accident. They are schooled over banks from yearlings. They show them occasionally, last year getting first in the yearling class at the Royal Counties with a colt bred at home, and second with a polo pony or hack, ridden by a lady, in the hack class.

A. Croxton Smith. A. CROXTON SMITH.

COMPENSATIONS

By BERNARD DARWIN.

HERE have recently been published pathetic photographs of the members of a golf club searching among the ruins of their burnt club-house for the corpses of their favourite clubs. Sympathy is aroused, and also speculation. I cannot help wondering whether I should know my own pet irons again if the shafts had almost ceased to exist and the heads had been blackened by the flames. likely enough that there arose in that ruined club-house some cases for the judgment of a Solomon, in which two golfers quite honestly claimed the same club. What is even more likely is that someone found a head which was not his, but which he instantly divined to be the magic wand for which he had long been looking. I imagine it as being a rather nondescript cleek head, and that the moment he saw it he felt that he could hole every possible or impossible putt with it. It would be a terrible temptation, almost an irresistible one, and I am inclined to fancy that he cast a hasty look round him, saw that he was unobserved, and put the blackened treasure in his pocket. his pocket.

Let us suppose, on the other hand, that he was an utterly incorruptible person, that he put the devil behind him and handed over the precious cleek head to some central authority, by whom it was ultimately returned to its owner. His good conscience was, doubtless, some comfort to him, but I should like, if I could, to find him further consolation. Our hypothetical honest man should, therefore, reflect on two probabilities almost amounting to certainties: first, that, had he yielded to temptation, the new putter would, sooner or later, have lost all its magic; and, second, that as soon as he began to hole his putts he would have also begun to go off his driving or his iron play, which had before been excellent.

This would not have been an example of a dreadful Nemesis following an evil deed, but merely of an almost invariable rule of golfing nature. We never can do everything well at the same time, and this is almost as true of champions as of the humblest of us. If anybody has ever kept a golfing diary with brief comments on each round, he will want no further evidence. I once kept one for several years, and its pages are spotted with such entries as "Drove very well, but putted vilely," or, conversely, "Was erratic with my tee shots, but saved myself by holing

terrific putts." It always seems to me that there is a particular antipathy between the driver and the putter. The irons are more independent: they may behave well or ill, but they do so on their own account; it is the driver and the putter who so regularly decline to conduct themselves well on one and the same day. The putter is the most contrairily disposed of all the clubs. It refuses to be on its very best, its really brilliant the clubs. It refuses to be on its very best, its really brilliant red-letter behaviour, unless all the other clubs in the bag are more or less openly mutinous. Then the putter says, in effect: "I will show you how much more important I am than all the rest put together," and down goes the ball from all quarters of the green.

To some extent, a rational, rather than a supernatural, explanation of this phenomenon may be given. When we are playing unusually well up to the green we are generally having the best of the match. Therefore, when we reach the green we shall often have, either in fact or for practical purposes, two for the hole; "safety first" will, naturally, be our watchword, and we shall be content to put the first one a little short and pop the next one in. On the other hand, when we have had all manner of tribulations on the way to the green and are regularly playing the odd, if not the two more, when we get there, we may putt with the courage of despair. If we could combine that desperately courageous putting with the faultless play to the green, our own records for the course would be much lower than it is or in over likely to be and the same remark applies than it is or is ever likely to be: and the same remark applies to the best players in the world.

Even in the case of these very best players there seems some permanent connection between great putting and some degree of errationess in the longer shots. There have, probably, never been three greater putters than Willie Park, Walter Hagen and Mr. Jerome Travers, and all three have been inclined to be erratic on their way to the green. Mr. Travers and Willie Park both suffered at times from a devastating hook with wooden clubs; indeed, Mr. Travers, as is well known, had sometimes to put away his wooden clubs altogether, and won one of his four American Amateur Championships when playing his tee shots with a driving iron. Hagen is always apt to make some thoroughly loose shots in the course of a round, and it is when he is making more of them than usual that his putting is most

It is only fair to give one example to the contrary. Mr. Walter Travis was a magnificent putter, and he was also an exceedingly accurate player with all his clubs, but he was not a long player, and so he, too, though in a different way, had something to regain upon the putting green. As a rule, our most accurate players have not been brilliant putters, though they have often been very sound ones. J. H. Taylor occurs to me as an example. He is a very good putter—a better one, I think, than he gets the credit of being; but he is not, as a rule, a terrifying one who holes the ball all over the green. I heard one of his brother professionals describe him as the best twoputts-per-green putter in the professional ranks, and that is at once a high compliment and a good description.

These red-letter days that we have in driving or iron play differ in one material respect from those that we have on the green. When we are driving really well and easily, we fully expect to go on doing so; we gain confidence with each fresh success; it does not occur to us to say, "This cannot go on; I am sure to miss one soon." It may be, indeed, that we shall miss one soon, but the miss will not come from any gloomy foreboding, but rather from an over-confidence leading us to lash out too gaily. In the case of holing putts, on the other hand, there nearly always comes a time when we grow frightened of our own good putting. The history of a round is often something like this: We realise that we have got that mysterious something called the "touch of the greens," and our first few approach putts go very near the hole without actually going in. "Never mind," we say, "I feel as if I should hole a long one sooner or later": and, sure enough, the long one goes in—and another, perhaps, and yet another. Then there suddenly comes another, perhaps, and yet another. Then there suddenly comes over us the feeling that we have had our ration of putts for the day, and after that it is very unlikely that any more long ones will drop. We shall not lose our confidence: we hope still to get the long ones tolerably dead—on the short side, more likely than not—and the dead ones in; but the first fine rapture will have gone, for that round, at any rate, and probably for the day. To give an example from the highest quarters, there is no better putter than Mr. Francis Ouimet, nor any golfer of a calmer temperament. In the Championship of 1923, at Deal, he had to meet Mr. Tolley and Mr. Wethered in one day. He beat Mr. Tolley comfortably, and holed some very good putts. After he had been beaten by Mr. Wethered in the afternoon he said that he felt that he had holed as many putts as he could hope for in the morning, and did not expect more in the afternoon. And, we are not felt when the property is the property of the property in the afternoon. sure enough, he did hole no more. If it were not for imagination, what golfers we all might be !

LINES **BLOOD** OF



Frank Griggs.

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NOTABLE fact in connection with the fortunes of the different families of the British thoroughbred during the last ten years is the steady rise of the Bend Or direct male line and the decline of that of Galopin. So surely has the process been going on throughout this period that it may be of value to probe into its causes and, if possible, arrive at some conclusion as to the likelihood of its continuance.

The main causes may be stated briefly to be these Or's line has, on the whole, passed on its virtues from father to son, Galopin's from father to daughter. The former's chief characteristic has been speed, the latter's stamina. Speed has been more paying than stamina, and is, therefore, more sought after by breeders.

The first of these causes alone would suffice to account for the rise of the one line and the fall of the other, but the addition of the others has hastened and made more sure of the addition of the others has hastened and made more sure of the result. As proof of the first of these assertions, records show the total classic winners of Bend Or's line to be forty-three, of which thirty-one have been colts and twelve fillies. Galopin's total is fifty-seven, composed of twenty-one colts and thirty-six fillies, and his is the only line which has not produced a male classic winner during the time under review.

The second statement is equally capable of demonstration, for we find the chief cup and other long-distance races for many years past to be preponderantly of Galopin descent; moreover, a study of the stayers and sires of stayers of Bend Or's line shows how much Galopin blood there is in them, e.g., in Lemberg.

a study of the stayers and sires of stayers of Bend Or's line shows how much Galopin blood there is in them, e.g., in Lemberg, Pommern, Bridge of Earn and others. And the same is noticeable in other families also, since, with the exception of Hurry On and Spion Kcp, practically all the best staying sires of the day have a considerable element of Galopin; and where sprinting sires have begotten stayers, there is, almost invariably, Galopin blood in their mates.

The last statement, namely, that speed pays better than stamina and is, therefore, more popular with breeders hardly

needs proof, being generally acknowledged. The question, then, naturally arises: Have these changes of fortune had any practical effect beyond the reputations of the families concerned? In the writer's view, there has been some effect, and the outcome has been what was to be expected, that is, contemporaneously with the decline of Galopin, and probably partly due to it, there has been some falling off in stamina. This may be difficult to prove. Long races still exist and are won. Yet I think that, although many people will be found to hold that modern sprinters, such as Irish Elegance, Mumtaz Mahal and Diomedes, have been at least up to the level of, and probably superior to, the best of those of old days, few will maintain that the modern stayer has shown improvement, or that their proportional numbers are what they were. If it is argued that the apparent improvement in sprinting and, perhaps, middle distance races is, in reality, due to the crouching seat and the custom of riding races through, why have not these factors had the same effect in long races? They should have had more.

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The craving for speed has, naturally, led to the neglect of a line more distinguished for staying ability, but the unpopularity of the Galopin male line which has certainly been evident for a number of years is, I think, partly to be attributed to the way many of the ills and deficiences of the present-day racehorse are ascribed to his influence. If there were much truth—or, indeed, any—in these accusations, the line would hardly flourish as it does in other countries, such as France, Italy, Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine and Uruguay, in all of which parts of the world its influence may safely be said to be in the direction of stamina. of stamina.

If there are more weaklings these days than there were, more nerviness, or lack of courage and uncertainty in running, to be attributable to modern conditions. The amount of racing some two year olds have cannot be for the benefit of their constitutions, and the excitement at the start in large fields in sprint races, when it is important to get away, and the running a race through, are factors entailing more strain and strenuous preparation than formerly. The unpopularity of Galopin's line is indicated by the stud fees charged for some of his representatives. Twelve Pointer was as good a horse on the Turf as Pharos, possibly even better, and was a very fine horse as an individual. His fee is 98 sovs.; Pharos's is 200 sovs. Happy Man's performances on the course, coupled with his good looks, would have warranted asking a higher fee, had he been of different parentage, than the 18 sovs. at which he is listed; and many other cases could be cited. The consequence is they do not get the best mares. If more encouragement were given to long races, it is possible Galopin's family might revive, but not likely, unless a good classic winner were to appear which would get some of the chances now going to other sires. Breeders will, naturally, send their best mares to horses which have been in sprint races, when it is important to get away, and the running would get some of the chances now going to other sires. Breeders will, naturally, send their best mares to horses which have been successful in the classic races; and, as exemplifying the effect one individual may have on his family fortunes and how unexpectedly he may arise, who imagined, when Doris visited Sundridge or Tout Suite visited Marcovil, that such giants on the course and at the stud as Sunstar and Hurry On would have resulted. Perhaps Kefalin or Prince Galahad may father a good colt some day.

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resulted. Perhaps Kefalin or Prince Galahad may father a good colt some day.

As regards Bend Or's prospects for the future, he is as certain as anything can be to retain his lead for years to come owing to the continued "maleness" of his family. Phalaris is a grand sire of short and middle distance horses, and is doing much for speed, quality and symmetry. His stock can nearly all gallop; they may lack a little in inches, though of sufficient substance, but since they are apt to be better behind than in front and to be a shade long in body, he has not yet produced a stayer, and it may be some time before he does. Others of Polymelus's sons are thriving, but the staying side of Cyllene has not done quite so well as in previous years. Orby's sons, also, even though they represent speed, have gone down a little. The line of Speculum is second to Bend Or in the family list. His staying branch, represented by Santoi and his sons, formerly so prominent, has been somewhat effaced by the Sundridge branch: the influence of the family, therefore, as a whole has veered round from stamina towards speed. Argos, a son

dridge branch: the influence of the family, therefore, as a whole has veered round from stamina towards speed. Argos, a son of Sundridge, is responsible for Diomedes, whose superior, possibly even whose equal, at six furlongs has, I think, never looked through a bridle. Old Sunstar has at last taken his departure, but not before many of his sons are bidding fair to fill his place. Chief among them is Buchan, who introduces an element of stoutness and is likely to hold a prominent place for years to come. His stock show quality and symmetry, but, like their father, are on the small side.

Hampton, having passed Galopin, comes third on the list, and furnishes some of the best staying sires of the day. But it is worth noting that this family was not so renowned for staying ability till combined with the blood of Galopin; and there is actually more of the last named horse in Gainsborough and Gay Crusader than there is in their direct male ancestor, and an equal amount in Son-in-Law. Hampton and Galopin were contemporaries, and the latter was the better of the two both on the course and as an individual at the stud, but his tendency, and that of his best sons, to transmit their merits to their female and that of his best sons, to transmit their merits to their female offspring was taken full advantage of by the males of Hampton's blood which were mated with them. However, to whatever cause their virtues may be due, the three representatives mentioned of this line are doing much to maintain stamina in the thoroughbred, and Gainsborough may well be proud of himself for being the father of Solario, undoubtedly a grand stayer, but who was,

unfortunately, unable to do himself justice in his last race owing to the state of the ground.

Galopin, who has been relegated to fourth place, has been already discussed, and there is little more to say of him except that, although he has been steadily declining, he is not likely to fall lower, because those beneath him on the list have not half his numbers. He is succeeded by West Australian, who is dependent for his position almost exclusively on Hurry On. This famous horse heads the list of winning sires for the first time in his career with a total of over £50,000, a higher figure than any previously known. His son Coronach stands out as easily the best of his year. Of great size and power, he is also good looking in all points which count. His powerful quarters and hocks give him his wonderful speed, and his short back, well ribbed body and deep brisket and the fact that he has no lumber enable him to stay; but he has a plain, rather "ewey" type of neck. Hurry On's prospects for next year are distinctly bright, as his two sons, Applecross and Callboy, both show promise, though they may not be Coronachs, and it will be interesting to see how his costly yearling from the National Stud turns out. Hurry On, as has been said, has no Galopin blood in him, and obviously inherits his stoutness from his great grandsire Barcaldine. A feature in regard to his stock is that, in spite of their size, they have, as a rule, the light, easy action of the smaller horse.

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is that, in spite of their size, they have, as a rule, the light, easy action of the smaller horse.

Next comes the Herod group. Roi Herode is gradually dropping out through age, and The Tetrarch has such a small percentage of foals that he has not done quite as well this year as usual. His son The Satrap was placed top of the free handicap, but is now, unfortunately, a casualty, as far as this country is concerned. In contrast to his father, Tetratema has the largest percentage of foals of any horse at the stud, and most of them can race. He has had a very successful season, as also has Stephan the Great, now in America, but whether the latter's son, Damon, second in the Free Handicap, will stay next year remains to be seen. It is a curious fact that, although Herod's line is chiefly distinguished for stamina in France, with us it is one of the chief factors in the improvement of speed, which, after all, is the first essential in the racehorse.

The other branches of Stockwell and Whalebone have not recovered from the early death of Tracery, whose loss was a

after all, is the first essential in the racehorse.

The other branches of Stockwell and Whalebone have not recovered from the early death of Tracery, whose loss was a blow to the whole breed. Abbots Trace has come to the front with a number of winners which promise well, but no other of Tracery's sons has yet had time to earn distinction, though Papyrus's first crop of foals is said to be good looking.

Sterling has dropped back from fifth place on the list last year to eighth this. His family has lost a young horse of great promise in Hainault, a son of Swynford. The latter horse is still the mainstay of the line, but has hardly done as well as usual. With a little luck he would have done better, and the value this great horse has been to the thoroughbred during the last ten years has been incalculable. As he is getting on in years, it is to be hoped that his sons will soon begin to come to his assistance. It would be a misfortune if the influence of the stout-hearted Isonomy were to wane.

The other branches of Touchstone remain where they have been for some time, the last of the family groups. Spion Kop is gradually making himself felt, and has a splendid well plucked staying little filly in Bongrace, who won eight races, the last six straight off the reel; but Spearmint's other sons have not done much as yet to retrieve the fortunes of the line. It is to be hoped they will before long, as it would be a thousand pities to lose the influence of the Carbine blood when more stamina is wanted.

P. E. Ricketts.



Frank Griggs.

WINTER FLOWERS

HE late winter and early spring months do not reveal such an astonishing dearth of colour and flower in the garden as one would suppose. There are quite a number of plants who make bold to unfurl their blossoms to of plants who make bold to unturl their blossoms to take the luck of the winter days, and gardeners who are at all enthusiastic would do well to give attention to a few of these precocious subjects and include a few in this year's planting schemes. One cannot class the few belated autumn blooms of roses, chrysanthemums, etc., which are still with us, as winter flowers. They are the remnants of a kindly season, and although they are to be welcomed for their brightness, they lack the freshness and sprightliness of the bloom whose natural flowering season is winter, and to a certain extent do not tone

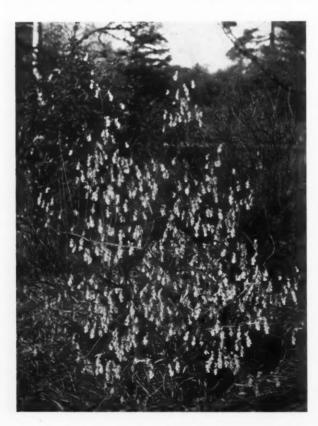
lack the freshness and sprightliness of the bloom whose natural flowering season is winter, and to a certain extent do not tone in with the spring colour scheme.

Spring colour is a thing apart in the garden. It strikes a note which is in keeping with the temerity of all life in these early days. The dominant colour is yellow, and if any of the more primary tones make their appearance, they are present in delicate shades which do not clash or look garish in the colour arrangement. Why all our principal late winter and early spring flowers should be of yellow tones is a puzzling question, and yet we should not wish them to be of another colour.

winter and early spring flowers should be of yellow tones is a puzzling question, and yet we should not wish them to be of another colour.

Gardeners of the past, who knew not the many recent introductions to our garden flora, missed a great deal in the way of adding beauty to their gardens in the winter months. Many of our most decorative winter plants are new to our gardens. Among shrubs, probably the most elegant group is the witch hazels, of which the Japanese Hamamelis mollis is the best for garden purposes. It is a most beautiful shrub in mid-January, when its naked stems are wreathed in clusters of twisted spiral threads of golden yellow, with a dash of dul red at the base of each ribbon. The ephemeral appearance of the blossoms belies their hardiness. They will stand up to some 15° to 20° of frost and come through unscathed. What they do not like, however, are cold, drying winds. In many situations they take some time to establish and show their quality, but they are well worth waiting for. They may be grown either in the general shrubbery border in well drained loamy soil, or preferably in a bed on the lawn—about five to six plants to the bed. They look most charming in the latter arrangement. A close relative to the witch hazel is Parrotia persica, for some time known as H. persica. It is more of a small tree and is remarkably handsome in February, when laden with its scarlet flower clusters, to which a pleasant splash of yellow is added by the anther heads. It is a tree which is all too rarely seen and is certainly worth planting. It is fairly hardy and is easy to grow if given a sheltered spot in the garden.

One cannot go far in a list of winter-flowering shrubs without mention of the golden ball or forsythia. It brooks few



CORDALIS SPICATA, AN UNCOMMON EARLY FLOWERING SHRUB WITH FRAGRANT BLOOMS OF PALE YELLOW.



FORSYTHIA IS ONE OF THE MOST DECORATIVE OF ALL WINTER FLOWERING SHRUBS.

rivals as an early spring flowerer and is one of the most valuable shrubs the gardener has at his disposal. It is equally charming as a climber, or as an inmate of a bed or border. The best form, undoubtedly, for general purposes, is F. intermedia spectabilis, a hybrid combining the most decorative characteristics of its parents. The bell-like blossoms are of a rich golden yellow and are freely borne on the naked branches from the end of February onwards. Another species not quite so decorative and of more dwarf stature, is F. ovata. Its only credential is that it breaks into flower fully a month to six weeks earlier than its relative. than its relative.

than its relative.

Two old favourites, both fragrant and both suited for wall decoration, are to be found in the winter-flowering jasmine (J. nudiflorum) and Chimonanthus fragrans. The former is perfectly hardy, but the latter, except in the very mildest of climates, requires a sheltering wall. The flowers may not look particularly attractive in the garden as they are of a greenish yellow tone, but they are very useful for placing in a floating bowl. Even a few flowers treated in this way will scent a room. Another charming early flowering shrub is Daphne Mezeron,

For those whose soil conditions suit them, the early-flowering

charming early flowering shrub is Daphne Mezeron,
For those whose soil conditions suit them, the early-flowering heaths and rhododendrons should find a place for their spring show of flowers. The heaths are far and away the most hardy of our winter flowers. Many commence to open their flowers in the dark days of November and continue freely until March and April, providing bright splashes of colour either in the rock garden or shrubbery bed or border. Among the best are Erica carnea, or one of its hybrids, darleyensis and lusitanica. All three are worth growing where space permits. They make bushy, compact plants, ranging in height from some 6ins. in the case of carnea, to the some six feet or more of E. lusitanica. Although they prefer soil of a peaty nature, they will succeed in a rich, sandy loam and with a copious water supply. With their dense growing shoots of erect habit, smothered in pink bell blossoms, they are admirable for giving colour in the garden during the winter months.

blossoms, they are admirable for giving colour in the garden during the winter months.

Their close relative, the early-flowering rhododendrons, must be watched more carefully, as one night of hard frost will injure bloom and bud beyond hope of recovery and transform a corner of beauty into one approaching ugliness. Plant them in the shelter of a thick hedge with some protection overhead. A selection of early-flowering species might include the following: RR. mucronulatum, mountinesse (both desirable dwarf-growing). in the shelter of a thick neage with some I. A selection of early-flowering species might include the following: RR. mucronulatum, moupinense (both desirable dwarf-growing sorts of upright habit), ciliatum, dahuricum and their hybrid, pracox, are free flowering kinds, unfolding their beautiful blossoms in February if the weather is kind. The neat R. racemosum, with its neat foliage and clustered flowers, the beautiful but difficult R. Schlippenbachii, with its azalea blossoms, the handsome sutchuenense and its relative prævernum, alike for all horticultural purposes, and, lastly, the dignified R. nobleanum, with its crimson pink blossoms. As well as being exceedingly useful for an attractive display out of doors, the sprays of flowers, when cut, form invaluable decoration indoors, as the flowers last for a long time in water.

All gardeners know and love the laurustinus for its beauty and winter flowering qualities, but only those who are au foit with horticulture know two of its recently discovered relatives, V. Carlesii and V. fragrans. Both are fine shrubs for winter effect, but the latter has the stronger pull, if any. It is just as hardy as V. Tinus, but is much more desirable, with its large clusters of pinky white tubular fragrant flowers. Although quite hardy, it does best in a sheltered corner, where the early flowers will not be seared by frost. V. Carlesii is also good, but not so floriferous as the preceding, and for garden purposes the two are one and the same. Viburnum fragrans is a dainty grower and flowers when comparatively young—a great asset when selecting flowering shrubs.

There are two shrubs seldom seen in gardens which are both admirable winter-flowering subjects, one a close

There are two shrubs seldom seen in gardens which are both admirable winter-flowering subjects, one a close neighbour of the witch hazels, Corylopsis spicata, and the other Stachyurus chinensis. Each is uncommon in appearance and each in its way carries attraction and beauty. The former, with its pale yellow cowslip-like fragrant flowers, dangling gracefully on the naked brown shoots in early February, looks well in any shrubbery border if given a front situation. It is a neat habited shrub and never grows out of hand. Stachyurus, on the other hand, demands more space because of its more spreading habit. To be seen at its best it should be given a prominent position in a bed so that its hanging drapery of rigid dull yellow flower tassels can be fully appreciated. When fully clothed in flower it is a most striking plant. To those gardeners who do not know them, they are to be recommended as beautiful plants.

are to be recommended as beautiful plants.

Other shrubs could be mentioned without exhausting the list, but winter flowers of a more lowly nature are required as well as those of our shrubs. There are many other lovely winter flowers among our early-flowering bulbous plants. First, there are the early species of crocus, such as CC. Imperati, sieberi and chrysanthus, all of dainty



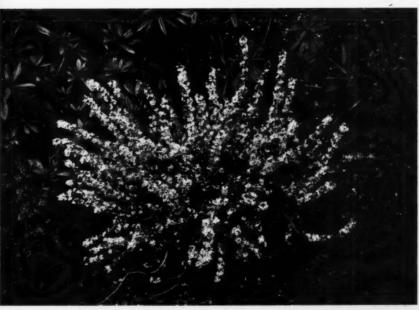
HARDY HEATHS ARE OF GREAT VALUE IN THE WILD GARDEN.



A CARPET OF CROCUSES.



THE SPRING SNOWFLAKE, LEUCOJUM VERNUM.



THE ATTRACTIVE PURPLE RED FLOWERS OF DAPHNE MEZEREON.

habit and of a chaste beauty, with their thin flimsy petals which would seem to resent the harsh conditions at this time. Many of the dwarf iris species, as I. Histrio, also stand up confidently to the rigours of January and February, although not a few like the Algerian iris are prone to hide their blossom under their leaves. One seldoms sees the blossoms of these plants used for house decoration, and yet there are no more charming subjects. If picked from the garden when showing colour in the bud, with long stems and placed in vases, the flowers will gradually unroll themselves till they stand out in unsullied beauty.

Inowers will gradually unfold themselves the day standard unsullied beauty.

Snowdrops, the heralds of spring; chinodoxas, the Glory of the Snow; and leucojum, the spring snowflake, may all be conveniently grouped together for our purpose. All are charming little plants, full of a freshness and beauty that speaks of pleasant anticipation. No garden can be without them. In company with them the winter aconites and the early-flowering

cyclamen should find a place. They are robust plants and will come happily through all but the very roughest of weathers with flying colours. Moreover, they are attractive and cheery subjects, with their bright colourings for either the rock garden or the forefront of a border. The new large-flowered hybrid, Eranthis Tubergeni, shown for the first time about two years ago, is a thing worth possessing for its winter-flowering qualities. It is a neat and pretty plant when carrying its large saucer-shaped buttercup yellow blossoms.

thing worth possessing for its winter-flowering qualities. It is a neat and pretty plant when carrying its large saucer-shaped buttercup yellow blossoms.

With such a comprehensive selection of subjects, there is no need to regard January and February as lean months. The garden has changed and we have reached an epoch when as much beauty of colour and flower is to be had in winter as at other seasons, although of a distinctly quieter and more chaste nature. With a little care in the choice of planting sites and the provision of some protection, the garden need not be without flower even in the darkest days of winter.

G. C. T.

HARD TIMES FOR PARTRIDGES

N these days there are few sportsmen who shoot partridges after the end of December. This year the season has been so bad that on many partridge manors the birds have hardly been shot at all, and nearly everywhere they are being left for stock. This is wisdom, and it is probable that the sportsman who is really interested in the game production capacity of his estate is also a fairly observant field naturalist so far as game birds and their enemies are concerned. If so, he knows that, here in the south, if we have an average winter birds will begin to pair as early as mid-January, and provided there is no spell of hard weather they will remain paired till the nesting season. If hard weather comes, birds which have paired seem to rejoin their packs, probably because when jugging together at night the greater company means greater warmth.

From January to April is the partridge's bad time, and both sportsmen and naturalists should recognise it. There is not at present any need for legislation on this point, and, indeed, a general recognition of the facts in regard to partridge stock is a far safer way of approaching the problem than attempting to lay down more laws concerning game birds. A tacit understanding that birds which pair in January should not be shot is already fairly widely accepted. Partridges, woodcock and snipe all come under this heading. Quite apart from any

question of sentiment, it is the height of stupidity to shoot or disturb paired birds, for it is a reckless destruction of the nesting stock.

Early in January we take a rough inventory of the birds left on the land. It is not a hard task, a walk round with the dog and a pair of glasses suffices, and, usually, we conclude that there are ample birds left. A rough or a clover field seems to hold in itself enough stock, and we know of three or four big packs and a smaller covey or so as well. Yet, when the nesting season comes, we all too often find a great disparity between the number of nests marked and our optimistic estimate four months earlier. If we defer our census of birds till they have paired the task is nearly hopeless, for in place of big assessable units, we have to deal with units which have already marked out their special zones or territories, but as you walk them up run or fly on and do not stick to them.

It cannot be too clearly recognised that January, February, March, and, in exceptionally hard winters, even April, represent the months when the greatest full-grown partridge wastage occurs. Last year we experienced a disastrous rearing season. A variety of causes are suspect and are being examined, but the net result is that our breeding stock is deplorably reduced. We have had bad partridge years before, and the effect of the calamity will not be permanent—always provided that weather



THE OCTOBER DRIVE.



WHEN WINTER SETS IN HARD



IN THE LEE OF THE SAND DUNES.



ALONG THE SHORE.

conditions this winter and spring are not too hard. If they are hard, nothing but feeding the partridge stock will save it, and we may even go further and say that in any case it is sound policy and costs very little to feed partridge stock through the first quarter of the year whatever the weather may be.

Let us consider the matter from the partridge's point of

Let us consider the matter from the partridge's point of view. He is a friendly little bird, the best of friends to farmer and sportsman alike, and it is not enough in these changed modern times for us to assume that because he has been plentiful in the past that he will continue to be so—unless we help to palliate the distressful conditions modernity has made for him. In the old days of hand reaping and gleaning there was waste and to spare. The grain from the ear was shed in the handling

process, and stubbles were then fat land for partridges. To-day the modern reaper and binder misses remarkably little. Pheasants have increased. Now, a pheasant probably eats four times as much as a partridge, and spends far more time hunting for food; it is unfair competition in every way. By late November the stubbles are about worked out, for pigeons and small birds have supplemented the clearing effect of the partridge and the pheasant. We soon notice how the birds move to new ploughed land, but we do not always realise how hard pressed the partridges become in the lean times of winter. The cold of early February is often hard to bear, and as food is fuel the resistance of a partly starved bird is lowered. After a hard spell we may find dead birds in the hedgerows, but we find very few, for



A SAND BATH ON THE DUNES.



IN WINTER'S CHILLY GRIP.

in the nature of wild things they hide away before they die. I have seen dead partridges found in rabbit holes while ferreting in February. They were untouched, unwounded, but literally starved to the bone.

The remedy is easy and, what is more, it is cheap. Once one begins to talk about feeding a doubt springs in the mind, and there is a tendency to think of the relatively high expenditure necessary to raise a stock of pheasants. You can dismiss this at once; the cost of feeding partridges through the hard times on an ordinary six or seven hundred acre small estate will not equal a ten-pound note. But if the system is regularly and carefully carried out for two or three years, the stock of birds will probably increase by more than 50 per cent. It is a remarkably paying investment in game, in sport, and it is perhaps some slight return that we can make to the birds which yield the sport.

Feeding partridge stock is not a haphazard matter, and it is not half as simple as putting down feed in coverts for pheasants. The latter are far more amenable and greedier. The partridge, on the other hand, is less particular, but he is a far shyer feeder, and it is necessary to study his habits if he is to reap the full benefit of your benevolent measures. The unwary might think that the best way to feed partridges would be to scatter grain on the open stubbles or fields. Such a course is inadvisable, for the fields have long since yielded their scant harvest to the birds and are no longer feeding grounds. A dole of grain in the open is only a standing invitation to pigeons, and we must recognise that the partridge is now a hedgerow feeder. We must seek out those hedges which still have a little rough cover and scatter along them, not grain in handfuls, but sparingly. A few grains to the pace dribbled from the hand are adequate. This hedge service means a lot of walking, but if two sides of a field and the corners are done this will probably be enough. If we can select certain suitable patches of rough, preferably sunny banks where the birds are fond of congregating, these with advantage be made into permanent feeding points. In this case hedges and roughs leading towards these concentration points should be fed in order to draw birds toward the selected point.

In theory, seed is better than corn, as, being smaller, it is less easily detected by other birds such as pigeons and rooks. The local corn chandler can usually find a few sacks of damaged millet, or something cheap. If seed is not available, grain will do as well—barley which is slightly musty is quite good enough, and the hungry birds are not particular. At a pinch oats or, indeed, any grain will serve. A bramble patch or gorse bushes make excellent feeding spots, but the process of education is slow, and it may need several seasons before your birds are

sufficiently educated to understand that when the winter sets in food can always be found at certain spots.

Hedge feeding serves another purpose too, for it is during this first quarter that stock strays in search of better feeding conditions over your neighbour's border. An estate whose proportion of arable is low will frequently lose a great percentage of its breeding stock, which migrates to ground which seems to promise better hopes of food. The sportsman who winterfeeds his partridges where his neighbours neglect them not only preserves his own stock but attracts strange birds at just the right time. The new blood is advantageous, for it means that the number of birds of one covey which pair within the limits of their own family is reduced, and this means stronger, hardier birds.

The secret or the success of the scheme lies in persistence. One man I know laid out his ground in beats, and everyone about the house was charged with a spell of supplementary duty. They carried a haversack of grain when they went out, and hedge feeding was practised as routine for all hands. The results were abundantly satisfactory when judged by the April show of nests, but for the first year the gravest doubts were expressed. No one quite knew which birds got the food or where it went. A snowy day showed plenty of partridge tracks but any amount of others. Still, faith was justified, and the principle will be successful wherever it is intelligently and energetically carried out.

Though the partridge suffers naturally from winter dearth, a snowfall adds to the terrors of the season for all birds. On the marshes, when snow covers the pools and ice seals the creeks, we may find vast flocks of plover and the smaller waders driven so hard by the cold that they desert the marshes for the tide flats and the beach itself. Deep snow seems to be a bewildering circumstance for both birds and animals. The pheasants will sit about at the wood's edge. The rabbits, too silly to realise that grass still grows beneath the snow, ring-bark all the trees, and days may pass before the birds and beasts adapt themselves to their new surroundings. A cartload of mangolds, a few sheaves of corn, old grain or food of any kind should be put out to ease We should not think of this as a charity but as a the famine. duty, and, so far as game and rabbits are concerned, it will yield us good return in stock saved for the coming year, and sapling trees and plantations left unharmed. This in itself is an important factor, for the damage which can be caused by rabbits during a snow period is a matter of serious concern. Perhaps only a tithe of the grain we scatter reaches our game birds, but this is immaterial, for one can be certain that there is no waste, and every grain is eaten by some hungry creature. HUGH POLLARD.

The Exhibition of FLEMISH AND BELGIAN ART, BURLINGTON HOUSE.

UMOUR has already been so busy about the Exhibition which opens to-day at Burlington House that, whatever one's personal feelings on the subject may be, it will hardly be safe to say that it surpasses all expectations. Yet the fact remains that London has seldom, if ever, seen such an array of works of art as will remain on view for the next two months, and will help to impress upon the world the truth that, in the words of Sir Martin Conway, "for some reason, capable it may be of explanation but not yet explained, the people of what is now Belgium have throughout the centuries been gifted above the average of mankind with the power of artistic creation." Considering our geographical position, it is surprising that this obvious fact has only dawned upon us in comparatively recent times. Seventy years ago, when Crowe and Cavalcaselle, the great pioneers of art history, devoted their first combined labours to early Flemish painting, they had to admit that no school of art had ever flourished.

which was so little known as that of Bruges. To-day, Bruges is, if anything, too well known as a pleasant Continental holiday resort to those who indulge in a taste for old buildings, old pictures and a general

old-world atmosphere.

But the products of its school of art have been so scattered throughout the world during a century of feverish collecting that even a journey to Belgium will not suffice to make one fully acquainted with them. That is why a loan exhibition of works from private as well as public collections is of such immense value to the art student, and a joy to the art lover. The sources from which the present Exhibition has been brought together are absolutely astonishing in their scope. At first it was proposed to obtain loans from public and private collections in England and Belgium only, but in the end contributions have been sent from the Louvre, the Vienna museums, Copenhagen, Budapest, Lyons and a large consignment from America; while the best proof of the importance attached to the event in this country is the fact that the National Gallery has for once waived its immutable laws and allowed one of its treasured possessions, Gerard David's "Christ Nailed to the Cross," to hang for awhile beside the two panels which originally formed its wings, and have since found their way into the Antwerp Museum.

Since mention has already been made of the rumours spread abroad concerning this exhibition, one point must be dwelt upon before considering

Since mention has already been made of the rumours spread abroad concerning this exhibition, one point must be dwelt upon before considering the actual works of art on view. It had been announced in the Press that the great altarpiece at Ghent, the "Adoration of the Mystic Lamb," might be included in the works generously lent by Belgium. This is, happily, not the case—happily, because, after what it has recently undergone, it would be nothing short of sacrilege even to consider its dismemberment again. The story of its almost miraculous escape during the war, of its concealment on the approach of the Germans, of the heroic behaviour of Canon van Gheyn in keeping the Germans off the scent, while the object of their incessant search was lying under their very noses, and of its final reinstatement in its original position, complete for the first time since 1816, has already been told, and can leave no one in doubt that the Belgians of to-day know how to value their priceless inheritance. Indeed, the celebrations that attended its return to Ghent, with the wings given up by Germany and the panels from Brussels, had the character of those festive processions we read of in the thirteenth century, as when Duccio's "Maesta" was borne in triumph to the high altar of the Cathedral of Siena. A solemn oath was then taken never again to dismember the altarpiece, and no sensible person can wish that oath to be broken. I doubt if anyone can name a single complete work of art greater

than this anywhere in the world. For generations it has been looked upon almost as a miracle, a work of art of a perfection never again attained and, unlike most high-water marks in the history of art, having absolutely no precedents. And if, to-day, we can no longer look upon the Middle Ages as a blank and no longer consider this sudden artistic outburst unaccountable because it is in no way connected with the rediscovery of the antique, yet the miracle of a great genius remains as fresh as ever, and the "Mystic Lamb" will never cease to draw art lovers to Ghent.

The fact that we can now trace step by step the development of both the technical processes and the imaginative outlook that culminated in this masterpiece lends especial interest to the earliest exhibits, and these, in turn, help to link up the paintings we are about to consider with the last great event at Burlington



JOHN VAN EYCK. "ST. BARBARA."



BRUGES SCHOOL, 1400. "CRUCIFIXION."

House—the Exhibition of English Primitives. The exquisite drawing of the "Death and Coronation of the Virgin," lent by the Louvre, is in the purest Late Gothic tradition. The artist has no concern for such material facts as the shapes of human bodies and the common every-day things of this earth. His whole ambition is to translate visions and emotions into terms of flowing line, and it would be difficult to imagine a more purely etherealised rendering of any scene than this draughtsman

has given us. The same Gothic elegance appears in the "Crucifixion," which formerly belonged to the Corporation of Tanners and has now been lent by the Cathedral of St. Sauveur at Bruges. The group supporting the drooping Virgin is singularly expressive; but there is a more worldly grace about the two female saints at the sides, and in the group of soldiers an interest in accessories which clearly foreshadows the coming of realism.



HUBERT VAN EYCK. "THE THREE MARIES AT THE SEPULCHRE."

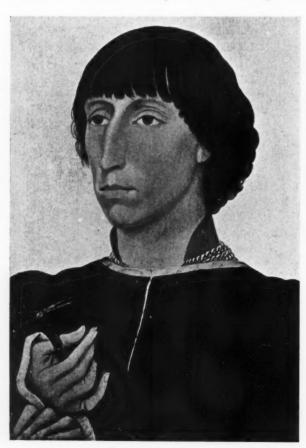




MEMLINC. "DIPTYCH OF MARTIN VAN NIEUWENHOVEN."

However clearly the gradual evolution of style from fourteenth century Gothic to Hubert van Eyck may be traceable in illuminated manuscripts, the difference between this "Crucifixion" and the "Three Maries at the Sepulchre," which is barely a quarter of a century later in date, is sufficiently startling to emphasise all the importance of Hubert's genius. It is not so much the amazing grasp of all the complex manifestations of the visual world that grips our attention as, rather, the preservation of that solemn atmosphere which is comparatively

easy to render in a more or less abstract design, but so rarely survives the application of such minute descriptiveness as we find in this picture. The place, the time of day, the morning dew on the grass, the sun-illumined clouds against the cold night sky, the heavy sleep of the soldiers, the gleaming angel, the sorrowful gait of the holy women have been rendered with an intensity never equalled either before or since. Did Hubert go to Jerusalem in order to paint those domes and towers, or was any other man then living capable of making a drawing of







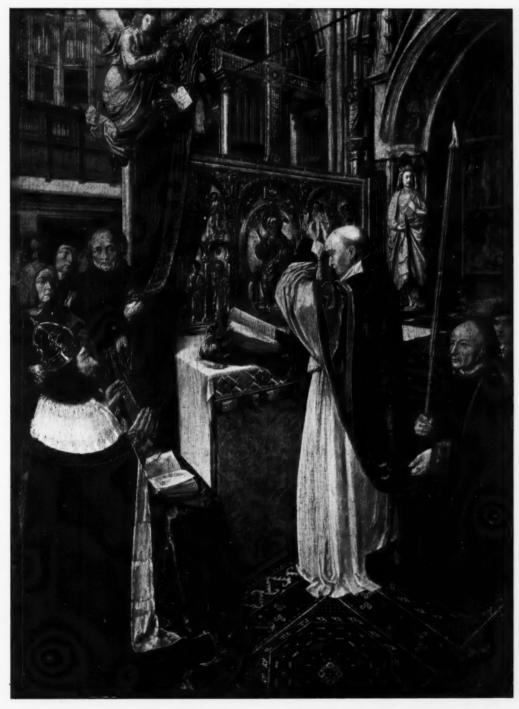
"PORTRAIT OF A LADY."

them that would be of any use to Hubert? We know practically nothing of his life except from inference; but those who, for this reason, want to explain him out of existence are blind this reason, want to explain him out of existence are blind to the greatest thing about him, the rich imagination which filled this picture and the central panel of the "Adoration of the Lamb" with such a throbbing sense of spiritual being, a sense in which his brother John was so strangely lacking.

John van Eyck may have perfected the technique of oil painting, but few will deny that Hubert was the greater artist of the two. From the point of view of technique, the little panel of "St. Barbara" is the most interesting of John's works

perspective has been used, but the greater rules of artistic unity have also been adhered to, with the result that, as an example of space composition, it is unique in Flemish art, and can only be compared with some of the great Umbrian paintings of nearly a century later. The tower placed in the very centre of the landscape dominates it, while the whirl of life around goes on unceasingly. Aloof from all this, Barbara sits on a little mound in front, deep in her meditation and crowned, as it were, by the exquisite tracery of the Gothic building beyond.

The delicacy of this work—delicacy of sentiment as well as execution—forms a contrast to the somewhat merciless



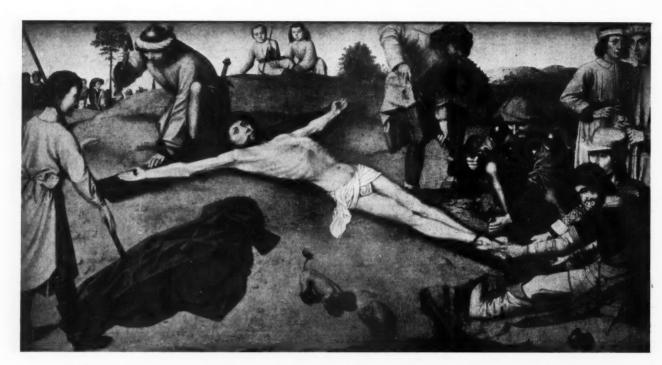
MASTER OF ST. GILES. "MASS AT ST. DENIS."

on view. Only in this way, by first fixing every detail in silveron view. Only in this way, by first fixing every detail in silverpoint on a gesso ground, and then, with absolute precision and finish, covering it bit by bit, could the marvellous enamel-like transparency of early Flemish oil painting be attained. The greatest quality of this little St. Barbara panel, however, is the composition. After trying to produce an effect of illusion by applying the newly discovered rules of perspective to the figures of Adam and Eve on the upper part of the wings at Ghent, John appears to have come to the conclusion that, however arresting the effect might be of seeing figures from below. arresting the effect might be of seeing figures from below, artistically the experiment was a failure, as it destroyed the unity of the great composition. In the St. Barbara picture

portraiture by which John van Eyck is generally known. The portrait of his wife shows him certainly at his unkindest, but also at his subtlest, and should be compared with the two male portraits and the Arnolfini group at the National Gallery. The third picture by him, the "Virgin by the Fountain," from Antwerp, is once again more tender—so much so, indeed, that it has been suggested either that the design is due to Hubert, or that John was inspired by Stephen Lochner's glorious "Virgin" at Cologne, of which this might well be a miniature

version translated into the Flemish idiom.

Though John van Eyck is usually considered the founder of the whole Flemish school, he actually had only one direct



CENTRE PANEL OF A TRIPTYCH BY GERARD DAVID, "CHRIST NAILED TO THE CROSS."

follower, Peter Christus, whose historical importance lies mainly in his having transmitted the secret of the Eyckian technique to Antonello da Messina, and through him to the Venetian school. This version of the story, which upset the old fable of Antonello's journey across the Alps to obtain the precious secret from van Eyck himself, was only recently put forward on the discovery of documents relating to a certain Pietro di Burges, who was active at the Court of Milan in 1457, when Antonello was known to be working there too. One of Peter's earliest works is the fine portrait of Edward Grimstone, painted in 1446, when the latter was sent to Flanders by Henry VI to make a trade agreement. This portrait may, therefore, be taken to have had some effect on our native painters. More interesting, from the point of view of subject, is the "St. Jerome in his Cell," which may be compared with Antonello da Messina's rendering of the same theme in the National Gallery, and many other contemporary Italian versions. There is also an "Adoration" by the same artist, who all but reaches the perfection of his great master, though he never quite escapes a certain hardness of manner and a tendency to blackness in the shadows.

Peter Christus having set the example, the link with Italy is maintained; but throughout the fifteenth century the Italians are the borrowers rather than the lenders, and even as late

as the High Renaissance Michelangelo is reported to have admitted the superior skill of the Flemings in depicting certain natural forms. Roger van der Weyden (or de la Pasture, as he should be called, since he comes from the French-speaking province of 'present-day Belgium') was in Italy for the Jubilee in 1450 and worked at the Court of Ferrara, and his portrait of Lionello d'Este is, therefore, a particularly interesting illustration, of this event. On a larger scale than van Eyck's, and less coldly penetrating, Roger's portraits are remarkable for their broad decorative quality as well as for their emotional interpretation. Many of them were painted in the form of diptychs with a Virgin and Child on the left wing, and one of these, long since torn asunder, has been brought together for the duration of the Exhibition, the portrait of Philip de Croy coming from Antwerp and the Virgin and Child from America.

Of his religious compositions the famous "Pieta," of which

Of his religious compositions the famous "Pieta," of which several versions exist, will arouse interest, since two of these may now be compared side by side, one from the Brussels Gallery and the other from Lord Powis' collection. Dirk Bouts, van der Goes and the enigmatic Master of St. Giles, whose "Mass at St. Denis" has never before been exhibited, are all represented; and so we come to the most popular of the Flemish painters, Memlinc. His diptych of Martin van





WINGS OF THE TRIPTYCH BY GERARD DAVID.

Nieuwenhoven and the Virgin and Child is too well known to need special mention, the type of the Virgin clearly showing the peculiar charm that won him his popularity. More debatable is the marvellous St. Sebastian from Brussels, so typical of Memlinc in the languid figure of the saint, and yet so much more dramatic in everything else. So far as technique goes, there are few pictures, except by the van Eycks themselves, to compare with this for beauty of handling and colour, and it will yield infinite delight to those who, in these days of rush and hurry, will grant themselves a quiet half-hour before it; however, this applies to practically everything in the Exhibition, and the two months it is to remain open will never suffice to satisfy the genuine enthusiasts.

Gerard David is the last great painter of the school of Bruges, though actually a native of Holland, as may be gathered from the triptych already referred to, the central part of which comes from the National Gallery and the wings from Antwerp. There is some-thing boorish about the soldiers nailing Christ to the Cross, and the urchins peeping on at a safe distance; but contact with Memlinc refined our artist, and in his later works he is more pleasing, though lacking the strength of his predecessors. Bruges was by this time losing her mercantile supremacy, and, since art can-not flourish without wealth, we next look to the prosperous city of Antwerp, where, at the close of the fifteenth century, Quentin Matsys put fresh life into the Flemish school. His great works, the altarpieces at Brussels and Antwerp, are not in the exhibition, and without seeing these little idea can be formed of his sweet colour and atmosphere; but the well known "Magdalen" from Antwerp has been sent, and, of course, there are a couple of versions of the "Misers," which are probably not by Quentin at all. The dawn of landscape painting as an independent art appears in Patinir, and a more consummate study of light lends charm to Juan de Flandes' exquisite little picture of "Christ and the Woman of Samaria." Mabuse is richly represented by the large "Adam and Eve" from Hampton Court, and a number of other works. On the whole, the sixteenth century is a barren period in which Italian influences tend to rob the painters of their earlier originality of vision, and it is, therefore, the painters who were least affected by Renaissance mannerisms who count for most to-day. Jerome Bosch, unrepresented in the National Gallery, Jerome Bosch, unrepresented in the National Gallery, will doubtless prove one of the principal attractions of the Exhibition. His power of inventing weird monsters is well seen in the "Temptations of St. Anthony," a subject he never wearied of repeating in constantly varied form; but a more serene outlook appears in the "St. Jerome" from Ghent, in which the landscape is a joy of calm space. The greatest artist of the time, Peter Breughel, is somewhat illusive, since most of his best works are in the Vienna museum, but two of these have been lent to the present Exhibition, and another extremely the Vienna museum, but two of these have been lent to the present Exhibition, and another extremely fine winter landscape comes from a private collection in Belgium. Nothing could be more typical of his attitude to the antique than his radiant landscape with the "Fall of Icarus," in which the peasant follows his plough, the shepherd gazes stupidly at the sky, the fisherman does not raise his eye from his line, and everything in the world goes on untroubled, while the poor hero drops unnoticed into the sea. Breughel, by renouncing the classical tendency (and he persisted in this resolution in spite of a journey to Italy), restored the freshness and originality of the Flemish genius, and thus prepared the way for the great masters of the seventeenth century, Rubens and Van Dyck. These hold sway in the large gallery at the Academy in a manner sway in the large gallery at the Academy in a manner that does full justice to this second golden age of Flemish art.

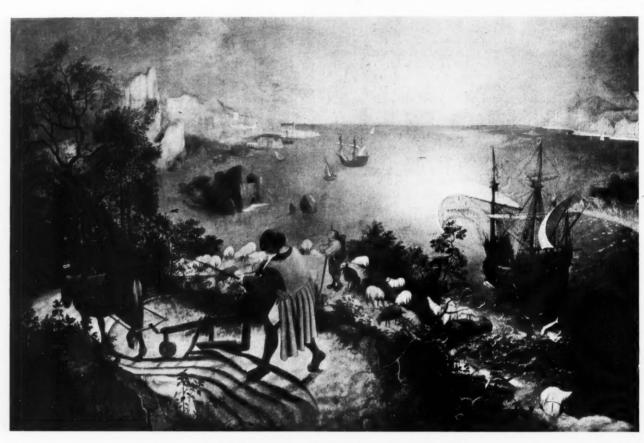
We reproduce one of the least known of Rubens' portraits as a frontispiece to this issue. Even finer than his portraits are some of the landscapes, the one with the "Flight into Egypt by Moonlight" being particularly brilliant, and, in place of large compositions, produced in his studio, we have a number of the superboil sketches which Rubens executed himself. The "Martyrdom of St. Ursula and the Virgins" and "Diana, Hunting" show his astounding power of



JUAN DE FLANDES. "CHRIST AND THE WOMAN OF SAMARIA."



JEROME BOSCH. "ST. JEROME."



PETER BREUGHEL. "THE FALL OF ICARUS."

wielding great groups of figures in movement, and suggesting their largeness as well as every detail of light, modelling and texture on so small a scale. Some sketches for the great ceiling in the banqueting hall at Whitehall have been, very opportunely, included, and, maybe, will draw attention to that neglected relic of the art patronage of Charles I which is so easily accessible, but so seldom seen.

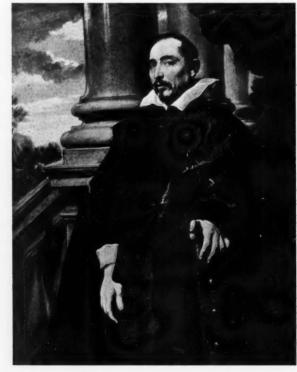
Van Dyck, naturally, figures even more prominently, but the committee is to be congratulated on obtaining other works besides those of his English period. The portrait of John of Nassau, from America, shows the force and precision without which the noble grace of bearing he subsequently acquired would

have even more frequently lapsed into empty elegance. Of the English Royal portraits, that of Queen Henrietta Maria with her dwarf shows him at his very best.

The genre painters—Teniers, Brouwer and others—are well illustrated, and the development of Belgian art is presented in an unbroken current to the present day.

Besides the paintings, of which space forbids more detailed mention at present, the Exhibition is greatly enriched by a splendid collection of tapestries, drawings, engravings and wood-carvings, which give a general survey of the whole scope of Flemish art. These special exhibitions will be shown at the British Museum, and will be opened to the public on January 8th.





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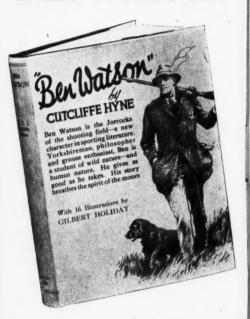
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The trustees of the British Museum are showing the Flemish miniatures in the Grenville Library, and the exhibition will comprise a full range of exhibits of the fifteenth and sixteenth The Gallery of Prints and Drawings will include two separate exhibitions: firstly, Flemish drawings from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century, and, secondly, a display illustrative of the processes of engraving, including woodcuts, line engraving, and etching by Flemish engravers.

SAVING GREAT COUNTRY HOUSES

THE FUTURE OF SWAKELEYS, MIDDLESEX.

MONG the old country seats that present circumstances threaten with destruction, none is more interesting than threaten with destruction, none is more interesting than Swakeleys. It is not only a charming house, remarkably well preserved, but it is of considerable importance in our architectural annals as one of the few surviving examples of the last phase of our Early Renaissance style. It is on the London side of Uxbridge, and so has always been convenient as the country seat of City men. "Sometime the house of the Brockeyes, nowe Sir Thomas Sherleyes" stood here in Jacobean times, as Norden tells us. But under Charles I it was acquired by Lord Mayor Wright, who replaced it with one that had some of the newest characteristics of his day. The plan (Fig. 3) is of the H shape of the older school, but the hall (c), although still entered at one end through "screens" (B), does not occupy the whole width of the central block. That is much thickened and divided into two sets of rooms that look out on opposite sides of the house. Again, though it retains structural mullions for its principal windows (Fig. 5) and has a gabled and not a hipped roof, the gables are fronted and topped with classic model of an undivided aperture. It is a brick building

classic pediments and have windows in them that approach the classic model of an undivided aperture. It is a brick building that uses practically no stone, the window and other dressings being of brick, plaster coated, like so many East Anglian houses of somewhat earlier date than Swakeleys.

Where Sir Edmund Wright's woodwork remains in the interior, as in rooms (E), (J) and (L), it is still of Jacobean character, with little trace of the new scheme of wainscotings that Inigo Jones and John Webb were introducing. Of Inigo Jones character, however, are two features, viz., the hall screen (Fig. 1) and the saloon ceiling (Fig. 2), which will date not from Wright's time, but from that of his son-in-law Sir James Harington, who possessed Swakeleys under the Commonwealth, he being a strong Parliamentarian. Still more interior features belong to a post Restoration date, when it had come into the hands of a rich banker and goldsmith, who, in 1665, entertained Pepys there, as we read in the Diary:

we read in the Diary:

So we together merrily to Swakely, Sir R. Viner's. A very pleasant place bought by him of Sir James Harrington's lady. He took us up

and down with great respect and showed us all his house and grounds; and it is a place not very moderne in the garden nor house, but the most uniforme in all that I ever saw, and some things to excess. Pretty to see over the screene of the hall (put up by Sir J. Harrington, a Long Parliament-man), the King's head and my lord Essex on one side and Fairfax on the other; and upon the other side of the screene the parson of the parish and the lord of the manor and his sisters.

In the middle of the eighteenth century it passed into the In the middle of the eighteenth century it passed into the ownership of the ancestor of Mr. Clarke-Thornhill. The latter never lived there, and in recent years, sold the whole estate to a syndicate for "development" purposes, so that now bungalows are springing up like mushrooms. The house, however, with about 30 acres around it, was purchased by Mr. H. J. Talbot with a view of saving it, but he has found it a very much larger place than he can comfortably occupy. He has no difficulty in parting with it to be thrown into the general "development" eruption, in which case the house would certainly be pulled down, but, in order to save it, he has approached the National Trust and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. It is most unlikely that any single person will want so considerable a house so near London and in an environment that is being rapidly house so near London and in an environment that is being rapidly suburbanised. For men to whom rapid transit to the City is essential, it would be very suitable if both the house and its spacious outbuildings were converted into flats. The Trust and the Society have started a scheme for this purpose, but it is beyond their sphere and powers to provide the means and commercially run the scheme. That, however, should appeal to individuals who take an interest in historic houses like Swakeleys, and who take an interest in historic houses like Swakeleys, and who, by this means, could ensure its survival on a not unprofitable basis. Suggested plans for the conversion have been made, which preserve the exterior of the house exactly as it is, and even leave the main interiors untouched. On the ground floor there will be two flats, one of considerable size, using most of the centre and the whole of the west end of the house. Entered by the main porch (Fig. 4, 1), it would possess the splendid hall (2), with a kitchen (3) on the other side of the screen, a second reception room (4) three bedrooms (5) and two bethrooms (6). tion room (4), three bedrooms (5) and two bathrooms (6). Above this, entered by the garden door and using the fine staircase (12)



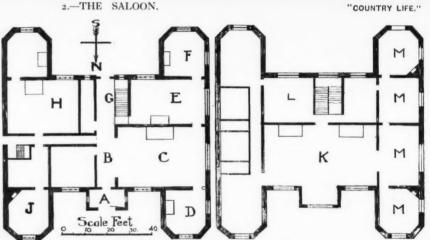
1.-THE HALL, SHOWING THE SCREEN.



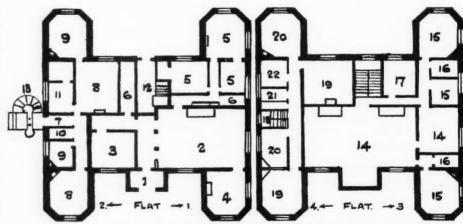
where the historical paintings, probably by Streater, still deck the walls, would be a flat of equal extent, having the saloon (14) as its great reception room instead of the hall, and, for the rest, the same accommodation as below, somewhat differently distributed. The east end of the house would, on the somewhat differently distributed. The east end of the house would, on the ground and first floors, have flats with two reception and two bedrooms, a bathroom and kitchen. These might be served by non-resident labour, as also would be the four flats on the top floor, each containing sitting-room, bedroom, bathroom and little kitchen. A new doorway and staircase (12) would room, bathroom and little kitchen. A new doorway and staircase (13) would be set against the east elevation of the house to serve as approach to the east and top-floor flats. The outbuildings consist of three sides of a large quadrangle, two storeys in height and of Georgian character. They are extremely adaptable for small flats, of which a dozen could be accommodated if the whole space was given to them. Probably, however, it will be found desirable to retain half this building for other purposes. It might be well to have a staffed kitchen and eating-room, so that purposes. It might be well to have a staffed kitchen and eating-room, so that the members of the little community could, if they desired, have meals sent the members of the little community could, if they desired, have meals sent in, or take restaurant dinner. Some additional building would also be necessary for the services, for it would certainly be best to have a general system of heating and domestic water services, even if gas and electric light were laid on from Uxbridge. There might also gradually grow up a sort of club, to which not only the occupiers of the flats but owners of some of the surrounding houses might become members, the club having reception rooms where the gay might dance and the more serious read. Moreover, on the level lands that go with the house there is ample space for tennis courts and playing field, while a 4-acre lake serves for boating and skating.

The scheme is an excellent one. Properly launched and organised, it can scarcely fail to succeed, and would soon have imitators, which, while fitting in

2.-THE SALOON.



3.—PLAN OF THE GROUND AND FIRST FLOORS AS AT PRESENT. A, entrance; B, screen; C, hall; D, little parlour; E, dining-room; F, study; G, great staircase; H, k.tchen; J, pantry: much of the 1638 woodwork remains in this room; K, saloon: the cell ng is in the Ingo Jones manner; L, room fitted with 1638 panelling and chimneypiece; M, M, M, M, perhaps a long gallery in 1638, divided into rooms in late eighteenth century.



4.—PLAN OF THE GROUND AND FIRST FLOORS AS PROPOSED.

Flat 1: 1, porch; 2, hall; 3, kitchen; 4, sitting-room; 5, 5, 5, bedrooms; 6, 6, bathrooms.

Flat 2: 7, entrance; 8, 8, sitting-rooms; 9, 9, bedrooms; 10. bathroom; 11, kitchen and maid's room; 12, stair to flat 3; 13, stair to flats 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Flat 3: 14, 14, sitting-rooms; 15, 15, 15, bedrooms; 16, 16, bathrooms; 17, kitchen. Flat 4: 18, entry and stair to top floor; 19, 19, sitting-rooms; 20, 20, bedrooms; 21, bathroom; 22, kitchen.



5.—THE SOUTH ELEVATION.

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with and developing the social and domestic leanings of to-day, would preserve many fine old buildings, the survival of which, with their environments, would maintain much of the dignity and beauty of districts that are becoming populous, but which surely need not, on that account, be made commonplace and ugly. The appeal shortly to be made for the £16,000 that is needed to carry out this most promising conversion of Swakeleys should meet with prompt and ample response.

H. AVRAY TIPPING.

QUEST BOTANIST'S FINAL

HE catalogues of nurserymen are full of the names of bygone travellers and botanists, but how many gardeners could write even the shortest life history of (for instance) Mr. Dahl or Mr. Buddle? Many people (for instance) Mr. Dahl or Mr. Buddle? Many people attempt, a few with success, to cultivate Gentiana Farreri; let it never be said that they have not heard of one of the greatest of all plant collectors who have not heard of one of the greatest of all plant collectors, who discovered that lovely alpine. Reginald Farrer was, indeed, a great deal more than a plant collector. He was a traveller, a writer of delightful travel books and garden books, a more than passable painter, and a novelist; but first and foremost he was a lover of nature. He was the master of a peculiarly intense and vivid style, which sometimes repelled by its verbosity, but always compelled by its enthusiasm. There is no need to be a botanist, nor even a gardener, to enjoy travelling with him in Burma and China and the borders of Tibet. His infectious ardour and his almost childlike delight in people and places, as well as in plants, carry his readers rejoicing through forests and mountain fastnesses to his favourite goal, the alpine meadows. His best known books, "On the Eaves of the World," and its continuation, "The Rainbow Bridge," contain accounts of many untrodden regions, but latitudes and longitudes he loathed, and it is not always easy to follow his course precisely. He had, besides, a peculiar system of his own in spelling Chinese names, and he gave fancy names to anonymous mountains. In spite of these small drawbacks, those two volumes are likely to outlive

many more serious books of travel.

In 1919 he went to Burma, where he added many more to the wonderful series of plants with which he has enriched the gardens of this country. In 1920 he went alone to one of the upper tributaries of the Irrawaddy, and in October, near the Chinese frontier he died. His friend, Mr. E. H. M. Cox, who spent the previous year with him, has at last, but

too late, not given account those last two years. Mr. Cox apologises, without cause for the manner of his book. It is most graphically written, and feels throughout one warm affection he had for his companion. "A year is a long time to be alone with a single companion, but came through with flying colours and with our friendship unim-paired." The first part of the book is a description of the adventures they encountered on their expedition. It was a new country to Farrer, who, in Kansu, had spent months in an exhilarating mountain climate and among native races, whose ancient, if decaying, civilisation had been a perpetual source of delight. In Upper Burma the travellers encountered the full blast of a more than usually wet monsoon, with all its depressing effects, and the inhabitants, such as they were, provided little of human interest. Few people, who have not tried it, realise the difficulties

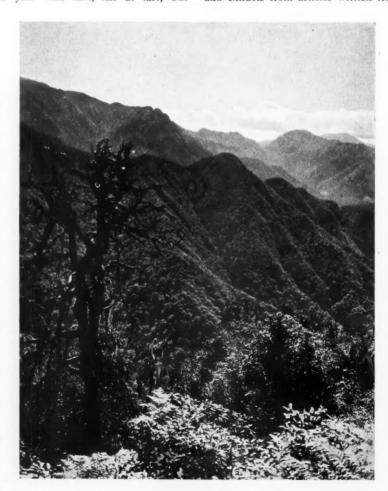
of a plant collector's life. How delightful (one would think) to travel in those enchanting valleys filled with flaming flowers, dig up plants and send them home to Wisley or to Kew. Nobody knows better than Mr. Euan Cox that in real life it is a very different story. The flowering season is, probably, at the time of heaviest rain, when leeches are most numerous and camp life is one misery followed by another. Flowering plants are on dangerous river banks or so high up in trees that sometimes, as Mr. Cox tells us, they must be shot down with a gun. Then they must be labelled and pressed and dried in an atmosphere already overloaded with moisture. That is only the beginning, for after weeks or months the collector must return for the ripening seeds, "which entails considerable organisation; they must be dried, cleaned, and packeted with the number corresponding to the specimen clearly marked. addition, there are the ordinary worries of the traveller over staff and supplies. A conscientious collector has little time for other things during daylight, while after dark he is so tired and sleepy that bed is the only place for him." And after all, the harvest may fail completely; the parcels of seeds may be dropped into rivers or lost in the post, or they may reach home in the course of a European war and suffer from inevitable neglect. But the traveller has his own imperishable rewards in precious memories, and some few of them, among whom may be reckoned Mr. Cox, are able to communicate to others something of the "feel" of distant solitudes, the smell of the jungle, the slippery toil of the bamboo forest, the songs of birds at dawn and the midday silence. A happy sense of humour enables him to laugh at the petty vexations and disappointments of travel by which so many caravans have come to grief. temptation, but it would not be fair, to quote the diverting story of the origin of the Lissu speech.

The second part of the book consists of letters from Farrer and extracts from articles written from Burma to a botanical journal. Not the least

attractive feature of the admirable photographs taken by the author, some of which have been seen in COUNTRY LIFE. A. F. R. WOLLASTON.

THE NEW BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

THE birth of H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth, and the fact that she now stands third in succession to the throne, is the first happening noted in the preface to the new and eighty-fifth edition of that invaluable work of reference, Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage (The Burke Publishing Co., £5 5s.). "It is in Burke" has long been the equivalent to proof of the truth of any statement, and it is paying this compilation a very high compilation as a similarly high reputation and an even older one, being in its two hundred and fourteenth year, is Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage and Companionage (Dean and Son, 75s.). Mr. Arthur Hesilrige is to be congratulated on having edited another edition of this old-established and most excellent work. As usual, the preface, hors d'œuvres to the more solid courses to come, makes excellent reading. The fact that death has reduced the THE birth of H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth, and the



TYPICAL FORESTED HILLSIDES OF THE BURMESE FRONTIER. From "Farrer's Last Journey

numbers of the Order of St. Patrick to sixteen, and the New Charter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, with the many changes it is also pointed out that of the 780 peerages recorded more than 300 have no heirs, or only heirs presumptive.

The very welcome and most useful Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Anded and Official Classes (Kelly's Directories, Ltd., 30s.) smaller in size, covering a wider field in less detail, and in its fifty-third year, has also reached us. These three books, each slighty different and each a perfect example of its kind, are works of reference of which it may be said with truth that there is nothing better to be found. From the same publishers comes Kelly's Royal Blue Book, Court and Parliamentary Guide (7): 601. If gives names and addresses of Coupton, together with much other useful social information, and includes seating plans of the theatres, invaluable when ordering tickets by telephone.

Whitaker's Almanack, 1927 (complete 6s.; new abridged edition, 15. 6d.), offers a very different type of reference, but with an equal authority. The contents have been slightly and very satisfactorily rearranged this year, and the man or woman who, quite apart from its usefulness, would not enjoy a half-hour's browse in Whitaker and the same plant of the same properated when the end of the Napoleonie wars marked an epoch in Europe, and following that precedent three were rushed out in 1922, recording, as fully as the existing state of things permitted, the vast changes in every field which had taken place through the Great War since the previous edition of 1910. Mr. J. L. Garvin remarks, and justly, that the three post-war volumes "will always keep irreplaceable value as an aid to the future historian and social investigator," but he acknowledges that at the time of their production "the international collaboration conspicuous in the Encyclopedia Britamica for generations before was not sufficiently available." The thought of care was not sufficiently available."

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the advent of this book, and we are certain that it will become indispensable to the industry.

The Live Stock Journal Annual (Vinton, 2s. 6d.) needs little recommendation to its own large public. The 1927 edition is on the same sound lines as the fifty-three issues which have gone before.

That indispensable annual The Hunting Diary and Guide for the Season 1926-27 (Vaughan, 4s. 3d.) has been very much enlarged and brought up-to-date in all respects. It is an invaluable guide to the fixtures, and contains all manner of hunting lore as well as full details of all packs.

nxtures, and contains all manner or numing fore as well as full details of all packs.

Thousands of hunting men and women swear by Baily's Hunting Directory (V.nton, 10s. 6d.) in all matters connected with hunting. The useful diary, well arranged information and clear type make it a priceless possession for every keen follower of the chase.

The Royal Navy and Marines Sports Handbook, 1927 (R.N. and R.M. Sports Control Board, Adm ralty), a very well produced volume, covering its chosen ground fully, has also reached us.

The Cricket Clubs Annual, 1926, and English Secretarial Directory.

(1s. net), edited by E. A. C. Thomson, is a useful little handbook for cricket enthusiasts, and also contains a short record of the work done by that useful organisation, "The Conference." This body's most important achievement of late has been the agreement entered into by the clubs in the south of England to lend their grounds and nets to elementary schoolboys who have hitherto lacked proper facilities for practice. This should mean, in the long run, an entirely new era for

English cricket and should render the national game even more popular

A SELECTION FOR A LIBRARY LIST.

LETTERS OF SIR THOMAS BODLEY TO THOMAS JAMES, FIRST KEEPER OF THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY, edited by G. W. Wheeler (Clarendon Press, 21s.); OLD LONDON, by Gertrude Burford Rawlings (Bles, 10s. 6d.); STORY OF THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY, by Sir George Arthur, Vol. III (Heinemann, 35s.); BROTHER MAN, Verse, by Eden Phillpotts (Richards, 3s. 6d.); AN OLD MAN'S FOLLY, by Floyd Dell (Cassell, 7s. 6d.); THE MISSING PIECE, by Mrs. Philip Champion de Crespigny (Cassell, 7s. 6d.); THE HOUSE OF JOY, by Christine Orr (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.).

Pelagea and Other Poems, by A. E. Coppard (Golden Cockerel

Press, 15s.)
BEAUTY will keep breaking through Mr. Coppard's determined modernity—to our great benefit. Sometimes, indeed, it is the modernity itself which is the cause of success, as in such lines as:

"The old thatched house is like a hassock—
Time itself has kneeled upon it—;"
sometimes it is the juxtaposition of the new poetry's vividness and the old poetry's melody, as in the last two stanzas of "Nocturne: New Moon":

"No other sound to hear
But the tireless weir
Losing its laboured gain
With the cry of a little everlasting train.

"Behold, behold, how bright
The moon this night!
How fair the galaxy swings
In the dust of her lovely wings!"
sometimes it is beauty itself, serene and unselfconscious, as in "Narciesus":

cissus ":

"There is a tower in the landscape where I go,
And great bees are flashing
Like bolts through the smooth air,
There are waters windily plashing,
The blossoms are pure and fair."

In this volume the best examples of Mr. Coppard's characteristic style are "Betty Perrin" and "The Tinker," but by far the best poem in the book, because of its depth of feeling, is "The Sluggard."

style are "Betty Perrin" and "The Tinker," but by far the best poem in the book, because of its depth of feeling, is "The Sluggard."

The History of Witchcraft and Demonology, by Montague Summers. (Kegan Paul, 12s. 6d.)

THIS is a most intriguing book. Mr. Summers' Introduction prepares the reader for a good deal. Some may treat witchcraft as a genteel field of folk-lore, others may prudishly gloss over its obscenities; not so Mr. Summers. He would have us know witches for what they wcre and what they are—a terrible secret sore of society, the enemy of Church and State, by no means extinct to-day, but rather flourishing more strongly than ever under the baneful guise of Spiritualism. The author's animosity against the Spiritualists might, indeed, lead many readers—even if they are quite indifferent themselves to that cult—to suspect the cloven hoof; that here, in fact, is the raison d'être of the whole treatise. Such a suspicion, even if unjust, is certainly pardonable. It is a pity that a work bearing the stamp of so much research—never, perhaps, was there a bibliography so overwhelming—should have to submit to charges of partisanship and prejudice. For his incessant jibes at those sects whom he dislikes—the Puritans, for instance—render even the most credulous a little dubious about the weight to be attached to the testimony of those innumerable Fathers of the Holy Catholic Church (even when they are dubbed "learned and grave authorities") whom Mr. Summers summons to his support. In short, a prosecuting counsel will only make his position the stronger if he marshals his facts with seeming impartiality, and avoids both extravagance and abuse. A good case needs little pleading. The burden of the book is that we have been taking witchcraft in the wrong spirit, frivolously or as a mere piece of dramatic mechanism, instead of with the same implacable animosity displayed by the ancient Inquisitors. Therefore, those who expect to find gruesome, but otherwise quite nice, tales of witches in this History will be disap

The Merchant Prince, by H. C. Bailey. (Methuen, 7s. 6d.)
THE recipe for the perfect historical novel must, surely, be "Choose only closely observed human beings for your characters, and avoid heroes like the plague!" which is what Mr. H. C. Bailey has done in his latest, The Merchant Prince. For one reader, at least, this is easily the finest tale of the sort since "The Three Musketeers." The atmosphere of the days, unsettled and wild, when Warwick the Kingmaker intrigued between the mad King Henry and Edward, his supplanter, is conveyed surely but subtly, without any straining after heroic effect. Lords and ladies in broidered cloaks and wimples certainly flit through the pages, but they talk like ordinary people, albeit their speech is racy of the times. And it is Hugh Camoys, shrewd and self-seeking, lumbering of body but nimble of wit, as unlike a knight of romance as could be imagined, who holds the stage throughout. From his beginnings as a lazy lout on the Salt Marsh of Southampton, to the day when he receives the King of the moment as a merchant Mayor, rich and respected, with a yellow-haired spitfire of a noble maid tamed to his hand, we followed his fortunes with surprised delight. He went in sober grey and rode a cob, refusing all chances of advancement as a swashbuckling squire-at-arms. But the glittering soldier is cut down in the end, whereas the wise and peaceable merchant will prosper, under whichever King may reign.

Strange Heritage, by Thomas Uphill. (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.) SPANISH gold and Spanish galleons are of the very essence of romance. In this particular instance it is jewels and not gold, but, as Sam Weller

remarked, "Hooroar for the principal." The jewels—two bags of them—were obtained by an Elizabethan gentleman from a Spaniard who was wrecked with the Armada; likewise there was a jewelled sword, and what could be more romantic than that? The Elizabethan gentleman hid the jewels, the secret of the hiding place was lost, and his now impoverished successor in the family estates wanted to find them. So did a villain, who had happened on a clue in a certain locket. He summoned to his aid a greater villain than himself, and now the fat was in the fire. Ultimately, the two villains were frustrated and one of

them was killed; the hero found the jewels (though no known number of wild horses shall extract from this reviewer even a hint of the hiding place), married the heroine, who had been much cleverer than him in the matter, and lived rich and happy ever afterwards. Mr. Uphill is a little naïve and ingenuous, and makes rather free use of our old friend "the long arm of coincidence," but there is this to be said of him—and in such a story it is no small thing—that the reader really does want to know where those blessed jewels were hidden and is not at rest until he does know. Moreover, it will take him all his time to guess.

BETTER **CROPS**

T has recently been pointed out in the Ministry of Agriculture' résumé of agricultural research that the average yields of grain have not increased during the past thirty years. This is somewhat astounding when it is remembered that for some years past plant breeders have concentrated their efforts on the development of new varieties which have carried the reputation of having superior yielding properties. Furtherefforts on the development of new varieties which have carried the reputation of having superior yielding properties. Furthermore, agriculturists during this period have made much more use of artificial manures, yet there has been little or no improvement on the average. Such results must be regarded as disquieting: it is fairly obvious that either the general standard of farming has not progressed, or that the supposed superior varieties have not fulfilled the claims made on their behalf.

It is, therefore, fortunate that the National Institute of Agricultural Botany at Cambridge, under its motto of "Better Seeds: Better Crops," is tackling this question. In connection with this work, Dr. E. S. Beaven recently stated that the careful field trials with varieties which the Institute are now conducting

field trials with varieties which the Institute are now conducting are likely to have far-reaching results. Thus, under a system of trial which reduces experimental error to a minimum, it has been found that the difference in value between two races of the same cereal, taking yield and quality into account, often amounts to over 20 per cent. A mere 1 per cent, improvement in the value of the cereal crops grown in this country is equivalent to over half a million of money per annum.

Whether part of the slow progress made in respect of yields is due to faulty methods of testing in the past is not certain,

is due to faulty methods of testing in the past is not certain, but the old single-plot methods of comparison have proved themselves very unsatisfactory in practice. The new drill-strip method of trial is now universally regarded as being the most perfect system, and it is this method which the Institute employs at a large number of crop-testing stations. These stations are so distributed as to embrace all the main types of soil and climate, for it is obvious that varieties differ in their powers of adaptation to soil, climate and the system of cultivation. Thus, there are some varieties which do better on light soils than on heavy soils, while yet again the standard of fertility has also a more definite

some varieties which do better on light soils than on heavy soils, while yet again the standard of fertility has also a more definite influence on some varieties than on others. This is particularly so in respect of strength of straw.

The practical results of carefully conducted cereal-testing trials will greatly simplify the situation in which farmers often find themselves. At the present time, cereal-growers are largely at the mercy of seedsmen who, in all good faith, introduce new varieties which under selected conditions of testing often give very excellent results. It is desirable to bear in mind, however, that the very high yields under selected seedsmen's conditions are not likely to be repeated under average conditions, and it is just not likely to be repeated under average conditions, and it is just here where an official yielding certificate would be of considerable service. In fact, it might be well if growers, before placing orders service. In fact, it might be well if growers, before placing orders for new varieties of seed, would make themselves acquainted with the varieties which the National Institute has under test. If such a course became general, it would have the effect of inducing the raisers of new varieties to put them under official test before placing them on the market. This would seem to be the most desirable course. Unfortunately, however, there does appear to be a craze for something new. Plant breeders are put to much expense and loss of time in satisfying this demand, and, naturally, seed firms are anxious to place the best of these

and, naturally, seed firms are anxious to place the best of these new varieties on the market within the shortest space of time.

There is one other matter which it is desirable to tackle in the near future. There are a great many varieties which are called by different names, and thus growers are sometimes given to believe that a new variety has been introduced, whereas, in reality, it is merely a synonym of a existing variety. In the sphere to believe that a new variety has been introduced, whereas, in reality, it is merely a synonym of an existing variety. In the sphere of potato production an official Potato Synonyms Committee is in existence, and some very excellent work has been accomplished. Unfortunately, however, there are firms of seedsmen who are still selling potatoes under their synonymous names; but in the majority of cases seedsmen have fallen into line with the recommendations of the committee. Among the cereals the situation is very complicated, and it is to be hoped that the National Institute will endeavour to do in the cereal world the National Institute will endeavour to do in the cereal world what has been accomplished in the case of potatoes. Work of this kind is all the more important at a time when cereal growers are faced with an economic situation which demands that only the best varieties shall remain in cultivation.

THE DAIRY SHOW AND TUBERCULIN TESTED CATTLE.

The British Dairy Farmers' Association has invited the various breed societies to express opinions as to the advisability of confining the Dairy Show to tuberculin tested cattle. This is becoming a very

vital question particularly for owners of herds where the tuberculin test is rigorously enforced, and where the standard of the herd is such that it is desired to exhibit in the leading show yards. The great expense to which many have gone to eradicate tuberculosis from their herds has caused not a few breeders to hesitate about sending animals to a show like that at London, where the cattle from various herds mix up with each other, and where the risks of infection are quite considerable. It is notorious that the present accommodation for cattle at the London Dairy Show is far from satisfactory, though this is, no doubt, due to the number of entries received. It was thought that the enforcement of the milk-recording clause in relation to entries would, to some extent, restrict the number of cattle sent forward, but actually this clause has few terrors for the high class dairy cattle of to-day.

The tuberculin test, however, presents a much more formidable problem. Some exhibiting are already sufficiently heavy as to make the new proposal undesirable. It is not so much a matter of cost, however, but, rather, one of the uncertainty of certain cattle passing the test which many of the non-testing breeders will fear most of all. The position is, therefore, rather complicated, but there can be little doubt as to the desirability of the proposed step.

It has sometimes been stated that the heaviest yielding dairy cattle are the ones most susceptible to tuberculosis. An opportunity would be provided of confirming or refuting this assertion if the future shows of tested cattle showed any departure from the present yielding standards. It is well to bear in mind that as the movement for healthier herds of milch cattle makes rapid progress the British Dairy Farmers' Association would only be keeping step with modern dairy farming developments if it restricted its shows of cattle to those which have passed the tuberculin test. This much is certain, that if such a ruling was put into operation, it would have a considerable

MOLE-DRAINING.

MOLE-DRAINING.

The Ministry of Agriculture has been responsible for organising a series of mole-draining demonstrations in various counties. This work is of the utmost importance, because it provides an economical means of draining land, but it is quite evident that many are still ignorant of the utility of the system. Naturally, there are some conditions under which mole-draining will not answer, as, for example, on sand, gravel or light, friable soils. Land which is suitable for the purpose is that having a clay subsoil and a fairly tenacious top soil. Incidentally, these are the soils which are most costly to drain by the tile system of under-drainage.

these are the soils which are most costly to drain by the tile system of under-drainage.

The season for mole-draining is between October and April, and the modern methods usually employ a powerful tractor to draw the mole plough. This plough really consists of a strong coulter at the bottom of which is a cylindrical piece of steel, pointed at one end, and on being drawn through the soil, leaves a circular channel. The slit made by the coulter joins up fairly quickly, while the mole-drains themselves may either lead to a main drain of tiles or direct into a ditch. There must be an adequate fall so as to keep the drain open. Having regard to the fact that some fifteen acres per day can be mole-drained under the most favourable conditions, it is quite evident that a solution exists for a great many wet soils.

The cost of the operation may be as low as 25s. per acre, but this will be added to if tile drains are necessary for mains. The life of the mole drain on suitable soils is at least fifteen years, and very often considerably more. Hence the cost of the practice divided by the years of service rendered is comparatively low. The low outlay per acre involved makes this form of drainage particularly acceptable in these days, when it is desirable to effect every possible economy. Yet here, again, another case is presented where expenditure of this character is justified from the productive aspect.

LICENSED STALLIONS IN 1926.

The decline of interest in horse-breeding within recent years is markedly reflected by a perusal of the figures relating to the number of licensed stallions in 1926. Thus, a comparison of the position with that of 1921 shows the following licences to have been issued:

Shir	es			 2,463	1926 829
	er heavy			 636	324
Ligh	nt horses	and po	nies	 717	455
		Tota	s	 2.816	1.608

There is some consolation to be derived from the fact that last year's decline was less marked than those of previous years, but the time is bound to come when the effects of this partial cessation of breeding will be felt by a rise in the price of agricultural horses.

Of the heavy breeds of horses, Clydesdales had the lowest percentage of rejections, with 2.6 per cent., while Percherons totalled 9.8 per cent. The percentage of rejections in the Shire breed worked out at 4 per cent. Thoroughbreds had the very good record of only 2.9 per cent. of refusals.

THE ART OF SKI-ING

KIS are first mentioned in a sixth century Scandinavian KIS are first mentioned in a sixth century Scandinavian manuscript, but some form of snow-shoe has been in use since time immemorial. Skis resemble snow-shoes only in so far as skis and snow-shoes enable you to cross deep snow without sinking in up to your knees. But whereas on snow-shoes you can only plod down-hill, on skis you can slide down-hill, and the distinction is radical. Snow-shoeing is a useful, but not exciting, mode of travel in snow-covered countries. Ski-ing is quite as useful, and, in addition, is one of the most thrilling forms of motion known to man.

Ski-ing is quite as useful, and, in addition, is one of the most thrilling forms of motion known to man.

Ski-ing is far and away the most popular of all forms of winter sport. It has obvious advantages, for whereas the tobogganer and skater are confined to artificial runs and rinks, ski-ing is the passport to the mountains in winter. A ski-runner can force his way through the pine forests to the upper slopes above the tree level. He can invade the glacier region and climb on ski to the foot of the final ice ridges that rise from the glaciers completing the ascent on foot. Almost all the great

above the tree level. He can invade the glacier region and climb on ski to the foot of the final ice ridges that rise from the glaciers, completing the ascent on foot. Almost all the great Alpine peaks have been climbed by ski-runners.

Those who have climbed even the humblest of peaks in mid-winter would still continue to ski even if a ski descent were no more thrilling than a descent on foot. It is a strange sensation to bask in the sun thousands of feet above the sea in mid-January, and to watch the smoke from one's pipe drifting upwards to a windless sky. The great snow spaces "washed by the sun," the sense of illimitable distances, the incredible blue of far ranges, and the all-pervading sense of solitude and peace—these things must be felt and seen. No words can describe them.

But the ski is something more than the passport to this world of remote beauty. Of all forms of motion, a swift run downhill on ski is the most exciting. No moments are more packed with emotion than those brief seconds before the descent. You take a last look at the line. Your friend had already started, and you see him, a black speck enveloped in a cloud of snow. And now comes your turn. You point your ski downhill and you hear a music whose echoes haunt the long months in England—the hiss of perfect powder snow as the skis gather momentum.

An expert can attain a speed of forty miles an hour, and at half that pace he can thread his way among obstacles, and stop suddenly by means of a Telemark or a Christiania swing.

at half that pace he can thread his way among obstacles, and stop suddenly by means of a Telemark or a Christiania swing. No form of swift motion gives such a perfect sense of personal control. The motorist imposes his will through a complicated mechanism of pedals and levers, but the skis seem part and

parcel of one's body. Sixty miles an hour in a car seems slower than twenty miles an hour on skis. There are no springs to take the shock, nothing between you and the ground save six feet of slender elastic ash which responds to every undulation of the hillside, every change in the texture of the snow. The difficulty is, of course, to maintain your balance when the gradient suddenly changes in steepness or the snow in speed. Ski-ing belongs to that great family of sports which exacts a patient study of nature. Mind, no less than muscle, is called into play. The ski-runner must master snowcraft. Snow has a thousand forms, and the good runner must learn to forecast the habits of snow and to recognise while travelling at high speed the condition of his recognise while travelling at high speed the condition of his

recognise while traveling at high speed the condition of his running surface.

Ski-ing is a great education, for the expert develops an eye for country, an intuition into the moods of snow and mountain, and his love for the hills becomes deeper and more intimate year by year, for it is a love based on knowledge and undertanding the standing process.

year by year, for it is a love based on account standing.

And now for a few practical considerations. I am often asked what are the actual age limits. I have known more than one novice who began to ski at seventy and who made good progress. I have known scores who first put on skis at fifty. An active man who begins to ski at fifty will, of course, never become a first-class racer, but he should have no difficulty in learning to ski well enough to make long expeditions and to keep up on the run down with a good all-round party.

ski well enough to make long expeditions and to keep up on the run down with a good all-round party.

At the other end of the scale, a child should be put on skis as soon as he can walk. My eldest boy began to ski at one year and eleven months old, and, though his progress was disappointing for the next two years, he began to improve rapidly at the age of five, beating several first-class runners and winning a first-class event at the age of eight. There are scores of English boys between eight and twelve, who are very good runners indeed. This is all to the good, for, if Great Britain is to put up any sort of show in the winter Olympic Games, we shall have to choose our team from those who learned the game as children. Even so, we are hopelessly handicapped against the Norwegians and Swiss, who learn to ski as soon as they can walk. None the less, our best runners have proved that they can hold their own against the Continental cracks. Last year, a British team for the first time in our history defeated a first-class Continental team. The British University team, after suffering defeat in 1925, had their revenge this season, and secured a decisive victory against the



Ward Muir

Swiss University Ski Club, which consists of the best and keenest students at Swiss Universities. Mr. Leonard Dobbs three times British Champion won the race; Mr. C. E. W. Mackintosh, the well known Oxford Rugby Blue, was second; and Herr Walter Amstutz, the Swiss captain, was third.

And now let us follow the And now let us follow the fortunes of a novice who is just visiting the practice slopes for the first time. He has just put on his ski, and is shuffling forward very gingerly. As he starts going uphill, he finds that his skis are attached to his feet; but gerly. A hill, he finds that his skis are attached to his feet; but the moment he starts down-hill, he discovers that his feet are attached all too firmly to his skis. His skis are no longer inanimate pieces of wood: they have developed a personality and a tempera-

ment of their own.

I do not propose to describe what happens next. The curtain will be lowered for two minutes to indicate the interminutes to indicate the interval of one day. It rises again on a happy novice. He still falls and falls repeatedly, but something has happened. The first day on skis, like the first year of married life, is the most dangerous. He has not suffered the shipwred of diverse and has begun to establish the still a sufficient of the shipwred and has begun to establish the shipwred t

has not suffered the shipwreck of divorce, and has begun to establish an understanding between himself and these fickle feminine partners. He has discovered that he can fall in every imaginable position and at every imaginable angle without hurting himself in the least or without losing his self-respect. The ski-runner can say, with the great Eastern sage, Confucius, "Our greatest glory is not that we never fail, but that we never fail to rise again."

After three or four days' practice, our novice should be able to undertake short expeditions, and at the end of a fortnight



H.I.H. PRINCE CHICHIBU AMONG THE OBERLAND GLACIERS.

he should be fit for full day tours. Ski-ing is, in the main, a matter of confidence—to put it briefly, "shee-ing" is believ-

Ski-ing has no relation to those sports for which a good eye is essential. There are many first-class ski-runners who are hopeless at all games. Proficiency depends in the main on balance, and nobody can become a first-class racer un-less he has really strong legs and considerable courage. Anybody, however, can become a good touring ski-runner whose balance is sufficiently good to permit him to stand on one leg permit him to stand on one leg for a few seconds without wav-ing the other leg wildly in the air. Oarsmen make the best ski-runners. I have never yet known a crack oarsman who did not learn to ski in a re-markably brief space of time, I coached Andrew Irvine, who perished on Everest and he perished on Everest, and he beat every record in this reperished on Everest, and he beat every record in this respect. Irvine, of course, was a rowing Blue, and his excellent balance and well developed leg muscles were equally useful in ski-ing as in rowing.

As far as equipment is con-

As far as equipment is con-As far as equipment is con-cerned, this can be bought in England just as well as abroad. The leading English firms of recent years have realised the importance of taking trouble so

far as winter sports equipment is concerned, so that one can now conscientiously advise the novice to support British industries without any fear that he will not receive the best value for his

Finally, let me say that those who contemplate ski-ing would be wise to get all the help they can from the Ski Club of Great Britain. The information which the Club has at its disposal will save beginners much time and trouble.

ARNOLD LUNN.

FRANCE FOOTBALL RUGBY \mathbf{AND}

F course, you are going to the match," said the host with whom I lunched in Paris on New Year's Eve. "What match?" said I. "And you call yourself an Irishman," said he.

So it happened that I went to see France play Ireland at Rugby football in Paris on New Year's Day, and went along with a most distinguished diplomat, ex-Minister plenipotentiary, who is not less distinguished as a writer—chiefly on English literature. I knew him to be a man of varied tastes and accomplishments, but never should I have guessed that he—or anyone like him in France—would attend religiously every Rugby "international" in Paris. He had never played the game; it came after his day, and he had to be content with gymnastics and fencing; but he was one of the pioneers of its introduction. Some people would say because he has always been Anglophile—and that may be. One thing, however, is quite clear. If it is only the Anglophiles who play Rugby or follow Rugby matches in France, there are a lot of them, and their manifestations are not all suggestive of Anglophilism. Since a good deal has been made of what happened on New Year's Day it may be worth while to set down what I saw—and heard.

According to the French Press there were according to parts.

According to the French Press there were 30,000 people present; there were, anyhow, half that number. Everybody in the crush about us, in the less select part of the stadium, was following the game passionately and technically. They all knew what they were shouting about. Also, they all came expecting to see France beaten; but they were furiously keen; and in the first three minutes Jaurreguy, their famous three-quarter, got away down the touch-line, ran in, and there was a wild burst of applause. No human being from our side of the enclosure, and only a very few on the other, could know that at the last moment he had put a foot over the touch-line, and when the umpire gave it so there was grievous disappointment, but no sort of manifestation. He had, anyhow, got the scrum to within a few feet of the Irish line and for a full ten minutes the ball was kept there; and it looked as if France must get According to the French Press there were 30,000 people the ball was kept there; and it looked as if France must get over. In all this time every clever save by the Irish side was heartily applauded. Then the game loosened out, and there were several appeals for free kicks—mostly given against France. From one of these Stephenson kicked a goal. Even before this

there were manifestations against the referee, but from this

out they were constant. Atter half-time France scored—away out at the extreme right. The place kick, a magnificent shot, struck the goalpost and bounded back—an inch to the right would have put it through and given France the lead. Still, they were level, and the game went on, with absolutely nothing to choose between and the game went on, with absolutely nothing to choose between the chances, until finally, after a rush and a tackle on the line, an Irishman got the ball grounded. A difficult place kick, but Stephenson brought it off. The crowd got angrier, for one appeal after another gave free kicks to the Irish, and tempers got up on the field. Apparently at one moment blows were exchanged, though nobody where we stood realised why play was stopped. Then, within five minutes of time, when the pressure was heavy on the French line, their wing three-quarter got away for a superb run the whole length of the field, was tackled, but passed, and Jaurreguy ran in between the posts. This time when the try was disallowed the crowd raged. The pass had been made slightly forward—as the Intransigeant, which gives the best reports, admitted. But nobody from where we were could see the reason and the crowd thought the referee, just in front of us when the run started, could not see it either.

which gives the best reports, admitted. But nobody from where we were could see the reason and the crowd thought the referee, just in front of us when the run started, could not see it either. After that the hooting passed all bounds, and when time was called there was a rush to mob the referee.

Now, so far as I make out, here is the trouble. France is new to this game, and has hardly yet made good any kind of equality, and the French are angry—quite unreasonably—at being always last on the list. They lump all the four English-speaking teams and their adherents together, and they believe there is a conspiracy to keep the French perpetually on their promotion—a border line competitor, who can be excluded without loss. The referee is never a Frenchman. Englishman, Irishman, Scot or Welshman is to them all one. The foreigner is the judge, and I regret to say they express a fervent belief that the foreign referee is always concerned to keep France in a position of inferiority.

Of course, one need not discuss that. But there is one only sign of inferior position. No Frenchman ever acts as referee in a British international, and in my opinion it would be very much for the interests of international sport that a Frenchman should act. All the difficulties about language

exist just as much when one of our folk referees in Paris. If that were arranged, it might go far to kill the false impression which undoubtedly exists.

As to whether the French have a right on their merits

to be in the competition, the decision on New Year's Day was largely a matter of luck. Each side got one try only. The Irish showed throughout more experience of the game, as was to be expected, and the French were so little settled down that they changed the placing of their backs (for the better) in the second half. If the same teams had to meet again this week, it would be even betting. Whether the Irish were up to the

best international form or no I am not competent to say, but assuredly the French were not outclassed by them. And I am sure that many besides me think that the international comradeship which comes of these encounters is worth taking much pains to preserve. The French feel at present that there is always held over them the threat of exclusion. Telling a sensitive people —who begin to be very proud of their reputation in athletics—that they must be on their good behaviour is no way to secure that they shall be. As things are, I should always hate to see Ireland lose. But if luck had to decide it in this particular case, I could have wished it went the other way.

STEPHEN GWYNN.

CORRESPONDENCE

HORSEMANSHIP.

To the Edition.

Sir,—With reference to my letter on the side-saddle seat and Colonel McTaggart's reply, I should like to say that I had no intention of discussing with him whether or not the side-saddle rider has control equal to that of the cross-saddle rider. I think the best way for a woman to ride is on a side-saddle. If I have "grasped the bludgeon," it has only been to defend an accomplished horsewoman from what I consider unfair criticism. As regards Colonel McTaggart's criticism of the two photographs under the heading of "Horsemanship in Canada," could he tell us on what he bases his opinion that the grey horse "looks as if he were jumping too fast," and how lowering the rider's chin would improve the poise of the body? I can see that the rider has omitted to ease the curb rein before jumping, with the result that the flexion is incorrect, but I can see no other fault. If the right-hand photograph is examined closely, it will be seen that the reins are loose and the horse has complete freedom, yet your critic says there is "too much pressure on the reins." We then read that this excessive pressure on the horse's mouth is "due to the rider carrying her head too high." I should say that she will never hold her head up again if she takes Colonel McTaggart's remarks to heart. With the exception of the tight curb rein, in my humble opinion these two riders have reason to be satisfied with their performances, and I hope they will not be discouraged. In the article "Teaching the Young Idea" there is a series of photographs of ungainly boys on bad ponies, but there is one that comes in for the author's commendation. I allude to the bottom left hand photograph, in which the author asks us to note "How delightfully free the horse's loins are from the weight of the rider." If it is meant by this that the rider is on his fork, that there is about six inches of unoccupied saddle behind him and, on account of the pony's upright shoulder, about twelve inches of unoccupied back behind the saddle, I agr

into the position recommended by him.
"The seat as far forward in the saddle as possible." "The back slightly hollowed."
"The chin slightly lowered while the eyes look over the horse's ears" and with "knees pointed." I should like to send you a photograph of this for criticism, but the original has begged me not to. As Colonel McTaggart says he can "spot a horseman at once by the way he holds the reins," he must indeed have great powers of perception.—SPINDRIFT.

TO THE EDITOR

SIR,—I am much interested in the controversy between Colonel McTaggart and "Spindrift," and I hope you will allow it to continue until some undeniable authority steps in and demolishes either one or the other (or both!). demolishes either one or the other (or both!). But why are we not treated to something beyond criticism? I am sure that we should all welcome some illustrations demonstrating how it should all be done, after the infliction of so many showing us what not to do.—UNDERTAKER.

[We shall welcome more "good" photographs, particularly from those who disagree with Colonel McTaggart's theories and criticisms.—Ed.]

ST. PETER'S, ROME.

TO THE EDITOR.

R,—May I supplement the splendid article last week's COUNTRY LIFE on St. Peter's in last week's COUNTRY LIFE on St. Peter's with this sixteenth century print, in which the actual construction of the dome of Michelangelo is seen rising above the fourth century façade of the basilica of Constantine? In this drawing, executed by Ambroglo Brambini, in 1580, we can see the transition from the third century basilica built by Constantine over the tomb of St. Peter to the church of to-day. The long façade of Maderna is, of course, non-existent; it was not completed till thirty-four years after the date of this print. And the eye misses the wide opened arms of the pillared porticoes half enclosing the superb spaces of the Piazza. Neither does one see the central obelisk, taken from the adjacent circus of Nero. But the abiding wonder of the Piazza, the never-failing crowds,

is there. The moment is the blessing of the people by the newly elected Pope. The drawing shows Constantine's façade in some detail. We can see the three great doors and the noble loggia, part of the basilica at the building of which, in 323 A.D., Constantine himself with his own hands assisted, "carrying twelve basketloads of earth, in honour of the twelve Apostles." We know that Michelangelo's dome was not finished till 1590, ten years after this drawing was made. But the great twin pillars supporting the dome are already in place. Above them rises the builder's crane. Between the site to be covered by the new dome and the façade shown in the print was the ancient atrium, or courtyard, called Il Paradiso, where was buried our English king Cædwalla, who died while on pilgrimage to Rome. Passing through this court the pilgrim entered the basilica itself, which presented an interior of surpassing beauty, glowing with mosaics and rich in precious marbles, leading the eye to the High Altar raised by Constantine over the tomb itself. The original plan of Michelangelo would have saved Constantine's atrium and the façade with its splendid mosaics, but the needs of the Church demanded increased spaces. This drawing of Brambini supplies a visible link between the builders of the spaces. This drawing of Brambini supplies a visible link between the builders of the third century and the St. Peter's that we see to-day.—G. M. GODDEN.

RARE BIRD VISITORS.

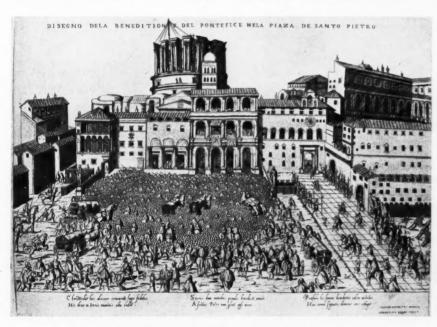
RARE BIRD VISITORS.

To THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Many of us in this locality (Heathfield) have been interested in the appearance of some strange-looking birds. Since last April we have noticed a pair of birds about three times the size of a thrush, with speckled breasts and bellies, strong beaks, large black eyes and shading to light brown on the backs. In flight, which is rapid and rather uneven, the tail is spread out fan-shaped and an edging of white feathers is visible. The birds alight rather heavily and have rather long legs for their size. They frequent fir trees and holly bushes, and are frequently seen feeding on the berries of the latter. We have heard them utter a harsh croaking note when disturbed and in flight. I see them quite often from my study window feeding on a holly tree about ten yards from the window. I often see a solitary one frequenting holly tree about three hundred yards from this house. The owner of Culverwood has, from his description, evidently seen the same or a similar bird on his lawn, and I have seen and heard one in flight quite close to his garden. A relation of mine who lives at Mayfield, five miles from here, has also frequently seen a pair on her lawn. The nearest I am able to get to identifiof mine who lives at Mayfield, five miles from here, has also frequently seen a pair on her lawn. The nearest I am able to get to identification from the picture and description in Morris' "British Birds" is that these birds are nutcrackers. If this is so, are not these birds very rare visitors to our country? Perhaps some of your ornithological readers may be able to confirm or refute this tentative identification.—HUBERT G. HOUSEMAN.

cation.—HUBERT G. HOUSEMAN.

[Our correspondent has correctly identified the nutcracker. The four points he mentions are very characteristic of the bird, viz., the heavy beak, the legs that seem too large for the bird, the lumbering flight and the harsh croak. Nutcrackers are very uncommon visitors to this country, and when they do appear it is nearly always in the autumn. The proper home of the bird is in Standinavia, the Alps, the Carpathians and mountains of Hungary. It is particularly conspicuous in the pine-covered mountains of Engadine and Tirol. Although there is little probability of these birds remaining to breed here, it is not too much to hope that they may be allowed to depart in peace.—Ed.]



A SIXTEENTH CENTURY PRINT OF ST. PETER'S

A THREAT TO OLD CHELSEA.

TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Chelsea residents, artists and overseas visitors are greatly concerned over the threatened demolition of the little group of houses by Chelsea "Old Church," known as Lombard Terrace, of which I enclose a photograph, and which forms part of Cheyne Walk. These old houses compose beautifully with the church itself to form the last little bit of the old river front of Chelsea. Apart from this loss, it is feared that the vibrations caused by heavy traffic if the proposed scheme of widening this end of Church Street is carried out may seriously threaten the ancient fabric of the "Old Church" itself. I know that you are interested in the preservation of old London, and hope that your sympathetic interest may be aroused on behalf of Lombard Terrace. The efforts that are being made locally to save it would be greatly reinforced by Country Life.—M. E. Grew.

THE STONE IN THE BEECH. TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Mr. Walter Dawes wishes to know how the stone got into the trunk of the beech tree, and the only possible explanation I can give is that the trunk of the tree, at some period of its life, was forked and someone placed a stone between the forks, forgot to remove it, and later on the two forks grew into one stem, thus closing in the stone. When a young tree is planted a large stone is often placed at the root, so that the tree will grow upright and not lean to one side, but I cannot see how a stone placed for this purpose could get into the trunk.—R. H. Brown.

CALF LOVE. TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I send you a photograph which may interest you. It shows a Kerry calf reaching



"ONE MOUTH DOTH NOTHING WITHOUT ANOTHER.

up and taking a piece of chopped turnip from the mouth of one of the cowmen; he does this at each feeding time, usually putting his forefeet on the man's breast.—ROBERT MASON.

OLD COUNTRY RECIPES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SR,—Perhaps your correspondent, "P.," will be interested in this recipe for pickled samphire taken from Mrs. Glasse's famous "Art of Cookery".

To Pickle Samphire.

To Pickle Samphire.

"Take Samphire that is green, lay it in a clean pan, throw two or three handfuls of salt over, then cover it with spring water. Let it lie 24 hours, then put it in a clean brass saucepan, throw in a handful of salt and cover it with good vinegar. Cover the pan close and set it over a very slow fire; let it stand until it is just green and crisp; then take it off in a moment for if it stands to be soft it is spoilt; put it in your pickling-pot and cover it close. When it is cold tie it down with a bladder and leather and keep it for use. Or you may keep it all the year



LOMBARD TERRACE AND CHELSEA OLD CHURCH.

in a very strong brine of salt and water, and throw it into vinegar just before you use it."—R. E. HEAD.

To the Editor.

Sir,—"P." in his letter to your issue of December 11th, asks for recipes of Devonshire cream and other country recipes. The origin of clotted cream, usually called Devonshire cream, is shrouded in mystery. It was first made in Cornwall, and legend says that the Cornish folk of those days were taught how to make it by the Phœnician traders who landed at St. Michael's Mount. Anciently, in the days of the big open hearths, the clotted cream was made over a small brazier set at the side of the fire in the big open fireplace. The milk was set for twelve hours in a large earthenware pan, and then placed on the brazier over a bright little fire of peat and furze. When the surface of the cream began to wrinkle, the pan was removed and placed in some cool place for another twelve hours, then the cream was skimmed off with a skimmer. Clotted cream made in this way has a faint delicious flavour of peat smoke, but it is only in out-of-the-way parts of Cornwall that it is ever made in this way at the present time. The process is the same, but a stove, or kitchener, supplies the heat in the modern method of making clotted cream nowadays. Pasties, like Cornish pies, are made of anything and everything, but the contents must be varied. Turnips—usually swedes—potatoes and fat pork are the usual contents of the everyday pasty. These are cut into cubes, flavoured with salt and pepper, and a liberal sprinkling of chopped parsley. The whole is moistened with some good gravy or water, and placed in the centre of a round of ordinary paste. This is wetted around the edge and then drawn together on the top of the pasty, the edges pinched together until they form a ridge across the top. This is then baked in a moderate oven, the time varying according

to the size of the pasty. A sweet pasty called "hoggan" is made with chopped dates and raisins, or figs, as the Cornishwoman always calls raisins. Mince is never used in a Cornish pasty, although a raw egg, carefully enfolded in a pasty, is extremely good. Pies are many and varied. Muggety pie is made of the heart and lights of a sheep chopped fine, flavoured with a large quantity of chopped parsley. Squab pie consists of layers of sliced apple and mutton, flavoured with sliced onions and a liberal sprinkling of raisins. Star gazing pie is made of pilchards. The heads are cut off and the fish laid closely in the dish, the whole covered with a crust. The heads are then arranged on the top of the crust with the mouths pointing upwards—star gazing, in fact. But whether fish, fowl, vegetable, meat or fruit, the Cornish pie always has the crust lifted just before serving and a thick layer of clotted cream spread over the contents before the crust is restored to its place. The combination does not sound very good when set down in black and white, but the actual result is delicious.—PHILLIPPA FRANCKLYN.

A GIANT CHICK.

A GIANT CHICK.

To the Editor.

Sir,—When my wife took a print from a plate she had exposed on a white throat feeding its chicks, she was surprised to see that the nestling about to receive its share of green caterpillars had the extraordinary appearance of being much bigger than its mother. This freakish appearance of disproportion cannot be accounted for by perspective, as the beaks of the two birds were less than an inch apart, and the camera lens was pointing straight at the space between the two birds and was not nearer one bird than the other. Is the extraordinary size of the nestling caused by its being "all fluffed out" with excitement? A baby bird can make of its mouth an opening of astonishing size for the reception of food, as this nine days chick has done.—Geo. Hearn.



"YES, SIR, THAT'S MY BABY."

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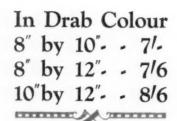
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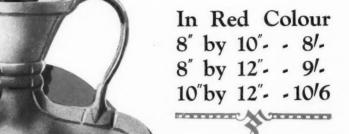
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A TURF FANTASY AND A GESTURE

NOTES ON RECENT NATIONAL HUNT RACING.

HE Times, from which considered opinions based on facts are naturally looked for, recently made itself responsible through its racing correspondent for a statement obviously intended to shake those foundations

facts are naturally looked for, recently made itself responsible through its racing correspondent for a statement obviously intended to shake those foundations upon which the structure of the Turf in this country has been built up. For the benefit of those who did not see the article I may be permitted to reproduce the opening sentence which ran: "The whole system of the management of the Turf is about to be altered, without in any way diminishing the prestige or power of the Jockey Club, by the formation of an organisation which will represent the various parts which, when combined, make up the Turf of to-day." We are then naïvely told that the power of the Jockey Club will be immensely strengthened by this new organisation.

The writer in the Times makes no bones about it. He has let it be known that either Lord Lonsdale or Lord Derby would be an appropriate president of "such a body." Lord D'Abernon would be the representative of the Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, and Sir Charles Hyde, "not only a working journalist but also a newspaper proprietor," would represent the Press. The professional betting folk would be asked to take a seat, and from that moment we are promised that our unhealthy Turf would proceed to recuperate under the influence of "such a body" which would "immensely strengthen the Jockey Club." Here we have a fantasy permitted to run riot. For, of course, it must be fantasy if not one among those most likely to know has heard any particulars of the coming alteration in the whole system of the management of the Turf. I can imagine Lord Derby welcoming the opportunity of taking his place at the head of "such a body," and then proceeding to lecture the Jockey Club, to which he has ever been most enthusiastically loyal. I can imagine, too, Lord Lonsdale, while still Chief Steward of the Jockey Club, acknowledging the great compliment paid him by asking him to be the useful and ornamental head of the new organisation. Lord D'Abernon, to be sure, might welcome the chance in all sincerity, sinc something about that.

To be quite plain for a moment, and without taking the

To be quite plain for a moment, and without taking the Times too seriously, it is a fact that no one has any knowledge of the coming of this millenium, and we may be excused for wondering whether there is not something slightly sinister about the gesture. Certainly the emphasising of the desire to help rather than hinder the Jockey Club in its administration has not escaped me. Yet I, and I am sure many others, must view this sort of outburst with some suspicion. Does it mean dissatisfaction with the administration of the Jockey Club and the manufacture of a wedge, which, once the thin end has been inserted, will have some chance of pushing aside the existing authority. If I were of a wedge, which, once the thin end has been inserted, will have some chance of pushing aside the existing authority. If I were taking the article seriously that is how I should interpret it, and though the idea of any weakening of the authority of the Jockey Club is too foolish, and even dangerous, for words, I would have preferred that Lord Lonsdale and Lord Derby, as leading members, had gone to the trouble of disowning any knowledge of such a project. They would have calmed any little fluttering among the racing community in general, while at the same time they would have conveyed a warning hint to any faction inclined towards war. It is not inconceivable that a day may come when the Jockey Club will expand and show some sort of recognition of those associations having the best interests of the Turf at heart. But to govern wisely and well where so many vested, and especially selfish, interests are concerned, the structure of the Jockey Club must remain as it is autocratic, if you like to so call it, but at least always fearlessly independent and impartial. Once let that reputation be impaired and it will be a bad day for racing in this country.

MANY FAVOURITES BEATEN.

MANY FAVOURITES BEATEN.

Just a few notes on recent National Hunt racing, which has continued to flourish since last I wrote. Two reasons may be advanced for that. The first is that the betting folk have regained some of their confidence. The world for them has not come to an end as they kept on telling themselves it would do. Then the weather has been ever so much better, with strangely little rais for the weather has been ever so much better, would do. Then the weather has been ever so much better, with strangely little rain for the month of December. I never remember seeing the going so firm for the time of year as it was at Newbury for the end-of-the-year meeting. For flat racing it might have been called yielding, but for the jumpers it was distinctly firm. Perhaps that was why so many favourites were beaten. There has been an epidemic of that sort of thing lately. It was noted at Kempton Park at the cheery Christmas meeting, later at Newbury and again at Manchester at the New Year. Perhaps the horses singled out for favouritism could not give of their best with the ground in this state. The point is that races, whether over hurdles or fences, were The point is that races, whether over hurdles or fences, were run at a great pace, and the fancied ones would frequently run themselves to a standstill.

At Kempton Park on Boxing Day a smart young 'chaser named Bokhara won an event for novice 'chasers. This gelding by Soulouque, a sire that has been standing in Ireland and has got quite a lot of jumpers, will win again. So also will another novice 'chaser in Lordi, also a very nice young horse. Lordi only dead-heated in his affair at Newbury, but I am satisfied he is an acquisition to steeplechasing. Perhaps he has won during the present week-end at Gatwick. I mentioned a little while ago how certain sires seem to have special powers of getting jumpers. The case of Zria, the sire of Troytown and many other notable 'chasers and hurdlers, was mentioned. Zria happens to be the sire of Ballystockart, who won the Oatlands Handicap 'Chase of three miles and a half for Captain Sassoon. Obviously this good jumper stays well, and I shall expect him to be entered for the Grand National, though the nicest sort of candidate for the Blue Riband I have seen lately is Great Span. Ardeen has been running fairly well, although given plenty of weight. Still, he is sure, I take it, to be found among the Grand National aspirants when the time comes.

EASTER HERO'S FINE JUMPING.

EASTER HERO'S FINE JUMPING.

EASTER HERO'S FINE JUMPING.

Easter Hero, who won the Gamecock Handicap 'Chase of two miles and a half at Kempton Park, gave positively a sparkling display of jumping. They might have been toy hurdles judging by the fluency with which this horse negotiated them, and it cannot be long now before he is figuring towards the top of good class handicaps over this distance. He belongs to Mr. Frank Barbour, an enthusiastic Irish M.F.H. for many years, who has taken a training establishment for the season at Tarporley in Cheshire, and has done thoroughly well so far, too. For Easter Hero, the horse I have just been referring to, was one of his winners over fences at Liverpool in November, and another was Blancona, a brilliant jumper whom he sold a little later to Mr. Stephen Sanford, the American who won the Grand National with Sergeant Murphy. Then, in addition to Easter Hero at Kempton Park, Mr. Barbour also won the Hampton Handicap 'Chase of two miles with a horse called Jerpoint under top weight.

Jerpoint is by an obscure sire named Rot's Pride, a horse I confess I have never heard of. I suppose he is located in some remote corner of Ireland. This son of his, Jerpoint, can certainly find his way over the fences. Still, Easter Hero is by far the more showy performer. He is by a horse named My Prince, who I remember winning a race at Goodwood when Lord St. Davis owned him. He has spent his stud career in Ireland, and got some winners too. Another steeplechasing winner at Kempton Park was one named Toycup, owned by Major Wernher, and said by his trainer to be a very bad horse. He was ridden by a schooling jockey named Nolan, one of those lads who are very good and most valuable to a trainer, but lacking that little extra which makes them successful jockeys. However, Nolan so distinguished himself as to make almost everyone except the judge believe that he had not defeated the

However, Nolan so distinguished himself as to make almost everyone except the judge believe that he had not defeated the useful Redlynch. It happened that I agreed with the judge, but, as I have said, we were in a minority and yet could not shut out the noise of the squealing because it was urged that the

out the noise of the squealing because it was urged that the judge had made a mistake.

The end of the year meeting at Newbury was most distinctly pleasant, and all would have been ideal but for the consistent failure of the favourites. Of course, some of them possibly had no right to be favourites at all. More often than not the bookmakers make the favourites, and they are not always right. Certainly it is not weight of money that makes favourites under these rules. As the numbers are going into the frame one particularly brave fellow will shout "Six to four the field!" He knows no other shout unless it be 5 to 4. The others follow suit. They have then produced the favourite out of their bags, and your money takes its place, that is if things

The others follow suit. They have then produced the favourite out of their bags, and your money takes its place, that is if things go so badly for favourites as they have of late.

The win of Lordi at Newbury I have referred to, and, as I have said, he will win again. It was at Manchester on the first day of the New Year that Shaun Or won the Victory 'Chase. This had only been looked upon as a moderate horse, but here he accounted for some more fancied ones. Certainly the first day's experiences in 1927 did not portend any improvement on 1926 for backers. Any idea that Grassmoor might be an exceptionally smart young hurdler was dispelled when he failed at his second outing. This took place at Manchester, where there was no excuse for him. He simply did not get two miles with that facility he had displayed when exploited over a mile and a half. The distance, you know, for young hurdlers is increased to two miles on the first of the New Year when all horses become a year older. Grassmoor's race was won by Marie Rocket, who had beaten Royal Falcon at Derby about the middle of the month but had failed subsequently. Anyhow. Marie Rocket, who had beaten Royal Falcon at Derby about the middle of the month but had failed subsequently. Anyhow it was something of a surprise to find him winning on this occasion, but just as the two miles was all against Grassmoor, it proved to be favourable to the far better stamina of Marie Rocket. Zeno is admittedly the best of the young hurdlers. In the same stable is Le Gros, who made an auspicious début at Kempton Park over hurdles.

PHILIPPOS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

JUSTIFIABLE OPTIMISM

VERY year opens, so far as the chronicles of real estate are concerned, with the reports by the leading firms as to their business in the previous twelve months, and 1927 is no exception to the rule. There is in most of the reports a note of optimism about the new year, and, for reasons that have been indicated in some general observations of our own last month, on the course of the Estate Market in 1926, we consider that the hopes of yet brighter times in buying and selling, and otherwise disposing of landed property are well founded. Of the excellence of the security for capital put into such channels there can be no reasonable doubt, and the solid enjoyment derivable from such possessions is equally agreed upon. agreed upon.

agreed upon.

One point, perhaps significant, may be specially noted, that for some time past there has been no evidence of a disposition on the part of great corporate property owners to turn their landed possessions into cash. Such bodies are guided by the highest expert advice in regard to every relevant consideration, not only at the moment, but on a long view of the trend of the market and of financial and general factors. They have not hesitated to place enormous holdings of urban and rural estate in the market on occasion, and with results exceedingly satisfactory to themselves, as the wave of selling some six or seven years ago showed, but now there are few, if any, open market transactions relating to land owned by the ancient foundations whose names seemed to market transactions relating to land owned by the ancient foundations whose names seemed to figure week by week during what some people called the "boom" period. One reason for the decreased tendency to realise is appreciation of the soundness of much of what they hold as an improving, or, at all events, a steady investment, and another is that the financial result of re-investment is not so attractive as it was. The inference can be drawn by private owners, and private buyers may incline to the opinion that such opportunities as do present themselves of acquiring choice estates or portions of estates are worth looking at from the standpoint that what is a good thing to hold is a good thing to buy.

The supply of properties of the most coveted type throughout 1926 was not excessive,

looking at from the standpoint that what is a good thing to hold is a good thing to buy.

The supply of properties of the most coveted type throughout 1926 was not excessive, and the steadily growing estimation of rural pleasures, coupled with the concentrated effort that is now being made to protect the amenities of country life, should result in a keener demand than ever for English land. We have said before, on many occasions, that there is nothing of equal value that can be had so cheaply as English land, looking at the combination of investment and residential excellence that it offers. Again we affirm that, on a long view of the matter, it does seem as if the time is approaching when prices of the most eligible English real estate must reach a level at present unattained, and one that will reward those whose faith leads them to secure at the moment, if they have not already done so, a share in our unmatchable homeland.

For the time being agricultural conditions are less happy than they have been, and that has resulted in apparent indifference to some considerable acreages, but this will not be a permanent condition, though it may persist yet a while, and when, and all may hope that it may be soon, farming improves, the one retarding element will have disappeared, and the stability that is so commonly remarked in current landed transactions will have, added to it, the advantage of a forward tendency of prices.

Two or three years ago the talk about con-

to it, the auvantage of prices.

Two or three years ago the talk about conversion of country houses to educational or other institutional purposes was heavily overdone in certain quarters, and we emphasised, with the happiest results, the many examples of surchase for private occupation. Throughout with the happiest results, the many examples of purchase for private occupation. Throughout 1926 the same tendency was observable, and it is all part of the growing appreciation of real estate, and welcome proof of the renewed disposition of those who have the means to participate in country life, to adapt themselves to the new order of things, and find as much satisfaction in the process as did ever any of the squires whose names are now from week to week recorded in COUNTRY LIFE as having, in bygone days, rebuilt, remodelled or embellished the ancestral homes of England.

The total realisations at the London Mart in 1926 amounted to, roundly, £3,314,000, within £20,000, that is, of the figure for 1925. It includes a large number of the good houses

that interest readers of COUNTRY LIFE and quite a respectable area of agricultural land, for all sorts of realty, besides City and West End and suburban investments, are submitted in Queen Victoria Street. The Mart aggregates are well worth consideration as an independent index of the state of the market. Other means of judging the same thing from the totals which may, or may not, be announced in the next week or two by agents who conduct their own sale rooms, will, perhaps, also be at the service of observers of the market. They can be dealt with when they come to hand, and meanwhile enough has probably been said to give a good idea of the underlying strength of the market throughout the old year.

THE HANOVER SQUARE FIRM.

THE HANOVER SQUARE FIRM.

market throughout the old year.

THE HANOVER SQUARE FIRM.
WITH peculiar pleasure, which will be shared unfeignedly by all who knew him—and who, having had anything to do with sales of Town houses and landed estates, does not?—we give the following announcement about that highly esteemed and popular estate agent, Mr. Charles Phillips:

"Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley announce that, as from the 1st proximo, they have taken into partnership Mr. Charles Phillips, who has been with them since their acquisition of the business of Messrs. Walton and Lee, in 1912."

We venture to congratulate Sir Howard Frank and his other partners, Mr. Alfred J. Burrows, and Mr. Arthur Horace Knight, and their Scottish manager, Mr. Cecil Walter Ingram, on the accession to their firm of the new partner, who has for a long period done very important work on the staff. The granting of partnerships must be, to the capable men who serve the great firms, what the Field-Marshal's baton is to the French soldier, the earnest of recompense for devoted work. The example may well be followed elsewhere.

Lord Lee of Fareham has sold, through Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, his residence in Kensington Palace Gardens.

Cockley Cley, one of the finest sporting properties in Norfolk, belonging to the trustees of the late Francis Allen, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. Its 4,086 acres include practically all the parish of Cockley Cley.

Worton House, near Devizes, has been sold with a grees.

Messrs. Might, 4,086 acres include practically all the parish of Cockley Cley.

Worton House, near Devizes, has been sold with 4 acres.

ROOF AS QUARTER DECK.
THAT Hampstead landmark, "Admiral's
House," has been re-sold for private occupation, by Messrs. Hampton and Sons. This residence, on the summit of the Heath, derives its
name from Admiral Barton, a naval officer in the
wars of George II. He made it his home, the roof name from Admiral Barton, a naval officer in the wars of George II. He made it his home, the roof arranged after the fashion of a man-of-war's quarter-deck, and mounted guns upon it with which he fired salutes upon special occasions. The house still contains a small room which he fitted up as a cabin (a bow window representing the stern of a ship). The house was twice painted by Constable, one picture, entitled "Romantic House at Hampstead," is in the National Gallery, and the other in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Sir Gilbert Scott, added three beautiful bas reliefs to the wall of the stone paved loggia adjoining the rose garden when he lived there.

Saxon Hall, Palace Court, Kensington Gardens, is to be submitted at an early date by Messrs. Chesterton and Sons. One of the most luxuriously fitted residences on the north side of the Park, it possesses an unusually fine suite of entertaining rooms with reception hall and winter garden. The property is freehold. The contents will be sold by auction. The direct Portman lease of No. 10, Upper Berkeley Street, will be offered by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley in February. The Hanover Square firm has sold No. 94, Knightsbridge, a Georgian residence backing on Hyde Park.

A 36,000-ACRE SALE.

LORD ROCHDALE is the buyer, from Captain F. H. Lyell, for whom Messrs. Nicholas acted, of the Swaledale estate, Yorkshire, which covers 36,000 acres, or 53 square miles. The sale comprises practically the whole of Swaledale, on the borders of Westmorland. The estate lies west of Richmond, commencing at Reeth and extending to within three miles of Kirkby Stephen, intersected for about twenty miles by the River Swale, and embracing within its confines some of

the most famous grouse moors in the country. The estate is known to motorists, as on it are two of the test hills on the London-Edinburgh run, Buttertubs Pass and West Stonesdale; and on its northern boundary is Tan Hill with its inn, the highest in England, at an elevation of 1,732ft. Early in the sixteenth century the estates were granted by the Crown to Thomas, first Lord Wharton, and they were purchased in 1738 by Thomas Smith, whose descendant, Captain Francis Horner Lyell, is now parting with them to Viscount Rochdale.

Messrs. Hy. Duke and Son have sold, by private treaty previous to auction, the Chebbard estate, in the parish of Dewlish, eight miles from Dorchester. It is an agricultural and sporting manor of 400 acres.

The sale is announced, by Messrs. Ellis and Sons, of Adderbury House, near Banbury. In the time of Charles II it was the residence of Wilmot, Earl of Rochester—the parish church still contains the big boxed-in Wilmot pew, which, it is to be supposed he occupied but rarely. Though the house belongs mainly to a later time, it bears date 1656, and the Wilmot arms are on a rain-water head. At some period late in the seventeenth or early in the eighteenth century, the place was remodelled, and a topographer of a hundred years ago tells us that it was then "a small remaining part of the former magnificent structure." It is now a three-storeyed house with a projecting pedimented front to which a classical portico has been added. If Rochester's house was "magnificent," its size must have dwindled, for the Adderbury of to-day is quite of reasonable dimensions. The next owner after Rochester who impressed his name upon Adderbury House was the famous John, Duke of Argyll—Jeanie Dean's Duke—the hero of Pope's familiar couplet:

"Argyll the State's whole thunder born to wield,"

familiar couplet:
"Argyll the State's whole thunder born to wield,
And shake alike the senate and the field."
Pope visited him at Adderbury in 1739
and "pressed the bed where Wilmot lay."

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

FACILITIES.

IN a general review chiefly concerned with purely investment propositions, Messrs. Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks mention the residential business transacted mainly through their West End office in Park Place, St. James's, and remark that "It is gratifying to state that there are signs of increasing activity in most sections of the estate market. There has been no difficulty throughout to state that there are signs of increasing activity in most sections of the estate market. There has been no difficulty throughout 1926 in finding buyers or tenants for residential properties, and exceptionally satisfactory transactions have been carried out in such property in the Home Counties, a very bright spot being the beautiful country on the borders of Kent, Surrey and Sussex, where the pleasures of life in rural quietude may be enjoyed with the advantage of easy day by day access to town, and the further boon of having close at hand good educational facilities for the rising generation. Proximity to good schools is a powerful aid in helping the sale of properties of this character. Prices of building land are maintained, and investors are again interesting themselves in this department of real

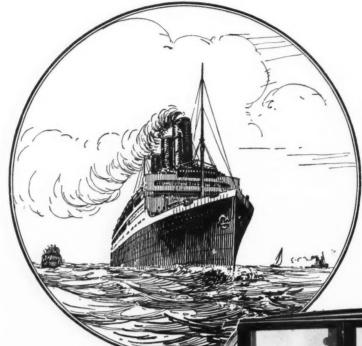
ties of this character. Prices of building land are maintained, and investors are again interesting themselves in this department of real estate activity."

Sales exceeding £970,000 are reported by Messrs. Fox and Sons, including every lot of building land offered under the hammer this year for roundly £150,000, 360 houses and shops in and around Bournemouth, large parcels of ground rents, and a large acreage of sporting, residential and agricultural land mainly in the south-western counties. They add: "There has been quite a good market for the larger private residential property selling between £3,000 and £4,000. There are fewer of this type of house erected in these days and consequently the selection to place before prospective purchasers is not so great as it was. We have carried through a large number of transactions in country properties, particularly in Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Hampshire and Wiltshire. We have had good audiences at all our auction sales and in some cases competition for the various lots has been very keen. Village properties have sold readily even though tenancies have been subject to the Rent Restriction Act. There has been a good demand for farms up to about 200 acres and small holdings have sold exceptionally well."



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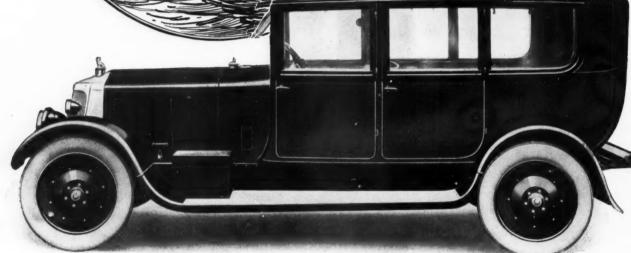


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The decorative schemes of this floating palace have been taken from some of the most beautiful pieces of interior architecture in the world.

The Palm Court, for instance, has a ceiling 20ft. high, supported by eight marble columns, the scheme throughout following the style of the Italian Renaissance.



Luxury Travel on the Road

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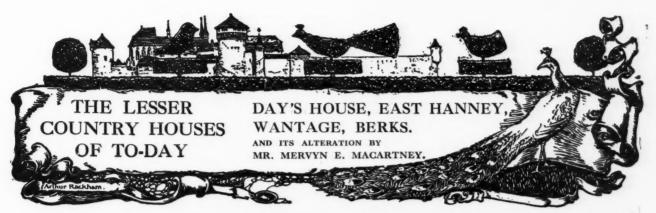
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HE eastern fringe of the Vale of the White Horse in the county of Berkshire, some sixty miles west of London, is a beautiful and richly wooded plain divided into numerous farms and intersected by many watercourses.

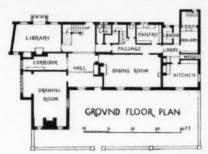
The district is historically interesting, and that part of it at one time known as "Hean's Island," among the Islands of the Vale, was anciently of considerable importance, barons and knights, steelclad warriors and country gentlemen who suffered in person and purse for their steadfastness to the ancient faith, and even the sovereign himself, all held lands here at one time and another. Among the great barons connected with the place was Ralph de Camoys, one of the lords who compelled King John to sign Magna Charta. Lord of another manor was Baron Hugh de St. Philibert, an associate of Camoys, whose son later sold the manor to Adam Fettiplace sign Magna Charta. Lord of another manor was Baron Hugh de St. Philibert, an associate of Camoys, whose son later sold the manor to Adam Fettiplace, whose descendant, Anne Fettiplace, married Sir Thomas Scroggs, Lord Chief Justice of England in Charles II's reign. Through her the property in Hean's Island, the subject of our present concern, became his residence, and on an old oak beam in the dining-room are his initials, cut deep with the date 1673.

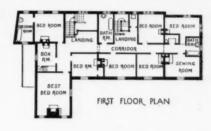
In the course of its history Day's House has seen many vicissitudes and, from being an old manor house, in course of time became a farmhouse and ultimately was divided into two cottages, its latter-day condition being as shown by the upper illustration on this page. The property was acquired a few years ago by its present owner



FRONT BEFORE ALTERATION.

"COUNTRY LIFE."







FRONT AFTER ALTERATION.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



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DETAIL OF ENTRANCE FRONT.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



GARDEN FRONT.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

and, under the skilful direction of Mr. Mervyn Macartney, has been restored again to its condition as a manor house, only so far being improved as to bring it into conformity with modern standards of comfort and convenience. convenience.

convenience.

The house occupies a secluded position in the village of East Hanney, off the main Oxford to Wantage road, and is approached by a broad carriage drive, on the right of which are a fine old barn in a splendid state of preservation and a new service building.

In Mr. Macartney's hands the character of the old house has been preserved. On the south front it shows the pleasant face of good old brickwork in various

On the south front it shows the pleasant face of good old brickwork in various tones of red, and the old sash windows have been retained. This front is now surrounded by a terrace garden and enclosed by a low wall of ornamental old bricks of the seventeenth century, found on the premises.

On the north side of the house

On the north side of the house, where the chief structural alterations and enlargement have been made, stone and enlargement have been made, stone found on the ground has been used and a tall window of Queen Anne type introduced, lighting the hall and the new oak staircase, while the additional space has been utilised to provide a cloakroom, lavatory, a secondary staircase (being the original staircase of the old house), a pantry, larder and other servants' quarters.

On entering the house from a flagged pathway bordered on either side by a

servants' quarters.

On entering the house from a flagged pathway bordered on either side by a lavender hedge, we come into the original hall, now much enlarged, lined with oak panelling and containing the original stone fireplace dating from about the year 1500. To the right of the hall is the dining-room, of goodly size, formed by taking down a partition and absorbing what was formerly the servants' hall; while to the left are the drawing-room and the library.

On the first floor are eight bedrooms, formerly intercommunicating, but now entered upon from a wide and well lighted corridor where much of the old oak framing and beams constituting part of the real construction of the building have been retained and exposed to view. Provision has also been made for three tiled bethrooms and

to view. Provision has also been made for three tiled bathrooms and the usual conveniences which modern comfort demands.

comfort demands.

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A MAHOGANY CHINA CABINET

ITH the growth of collecting china and curiosities in the early eighteenth century
there was, side by side,
a development of standing
cabinets for their display. Those of the
reign, of Anne and George I are structurally simple and closely similar to contemporary glazed bookcases, In these there was usually an enclosed lower stage and a usually an enclosed lower stage and a pedimented finish to the top. In a very small mahogany cabinet in two stages at Mr. Owen Evan Thomas' in Dover Street, the structure (when the cupboard doors are closed) is exactly similar to the secretaires of this period, with a desk flap and upper structure partitioned into shelves and pigeon-holes. But the partitions of the upper stage are evidently meant for china, not for documents and ledgers, as they are bordered by narrow pierced galleries. In the lower stage also are stands for larger pieces of china. The small size of this piece is

small size of this piece is an attractive feature. It measures 6ft. 3ins. in height and 2ft. 2ins. in width. Within the desk width. Within the desk are small shallow drawers and the customary fittings. The brass escutcheons and handles are original. At Messrs. Charles Young's of Wigmore Street is a bookcase of satinwood dating from the last years of case of satinwood dating from the last years of the eighteenth century. The lower stage has in its convex centre three drawers, while the two sides contain cupboards veneered with satinwood ovals set in feathered surrounds. The upper stage is enclosed with interlaced wirework, which was in vogue in the time was in vogue in the time of Sheraton, who tells us that these "wire-worked doors were usually backed by curtains of thin silk to keep out the dust."

A WALNUT CHIMNEY-

A WALNUT CHIMNEY-PIECE.

The chimneypiece be-came an object of display during the Elizabethan period, and upon its upper stage was often recorded the owner's arms or some carved panel com-pleted with a "wise saw" or reflection. In too many examples in great houses the grotesque terminal

the grotesque terminal figures, the profuse and undistinguished carving, detract from the interest, and the effect is confused from the too close proximity of carved ornament, jewelled bosses and minor enrichments. An instance of refined Early Renaissance design carried out in walnut is the upper stage of a chimney-piece formerly at Sprotborough Hall, near Doncaster, now demolished. From the thirteenth century until the Tudor period Sprotborough was owned by the senior branch of the Fitzwilliam family, but on the death of Sir William Fitzsenior branch of the Fitzwilliam family, but on the death of Sir William Fitzwilliam in 1516, without direct heirs, it was decided that Sprotborough should go to his aunt, Dorothy Fitzwilliam, who had married Sir William Copley. From that date the Copleys had owned Sprotborough, which was rebuilt by Sir Godfrey Copley between 1685 and 1690. The shield of arms in the centre of the frieze, which commemorates this marriage, bears the Copley arms (argent, a cross moline sable) quartering Fitzwilliam (lozengy argent and gules). The design

of this upper stage consists of a band of enriched fluting. Above this is a tier of recessed panels divided by short pilasters of baluster outline. Above this, again, is the entablature, in which the frieze is carved with a vine scroll and berries. This chimneypiece is in the possession of Messrs. Fermoye of Grosvenor Street.

During the Early Renaissance, rooms were usually "made warme and more close than otherwise they would be," in Harrison's words, by the use of oak wainscot, contrived of small oblong framed panels. In Early Tudor times the panel was ornamented with various devices. During the second half of the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries, these repeated oblongs were left plain, except for colour decoration. During the eighteenth decoration. During the eighteenth century the easily worked pine displaced oak for wall linings, and such wainscot is also usually to-day stripped of its original paint, and waxed. At Messrs.



A MAHOGANY CHINA CABINET. Circa 1740.

Hampton's of Pall Mall is a corner cupboard of waxed pine, in which the enrichments are carved and gilded. The lower stage opens with one cupboard door, the upper with two panelled doors, which disclose an arched recess fitted with two shaped shelves for the display of china.

A PAKTONG DOG-GRATE.

A PAKTONG DOG-GRATE.

The independent and movable doggrates of the middle and late Georgian period were objects of some expense from their careful finishing. They were usually of iron, finely burnished after polishing, a laborious process; others were of steel. A few grates and fenders have recently come to light, made of paktong, a Chinese alloy of copper, nickel and zinc; the name means, in Chinese, "white copper." In appearance, paktong, usually, but mistakenly, referred to as tutenag, closely resembles silver. At Messrs. Pratts of Brompton Road is a fine engraved doggrate of paktong, dating from the reign of grate of paktong, dating from the reign of George III.



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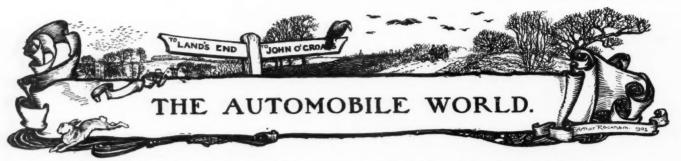
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IS IT GOOD-BYE TO THE GEAR-BOX?

NDER the title of the "Top Gear Fetish," a discussion took place in these pages a few months ago on the importance of the proper use of the gear-box in the driving of a present-day conventional motor car. The discussion arose out of an article in which the writer urged that the admiration generally felt for what is popularly called a "top gear car" was largely undeserved and rested on fallacious reasoning or incomplete knowledge of the true nature of the ordinary car engine.

Briefly, his argument was that the

Briefly, his argument was that the petrol engine as fitted to motor cars is essentially a speed engine. Its efficient petrol engine as fitted to motor cars is essentially a speed engine. Its efficient development of power and the proper utilisation of that power at the road wheels of a car require that the engine shall be kept turning over at a good speed and that, if it be called upon to give a high power output while turning over at low speed, it is being forced to work under most unfavourable conditions. Applying this to the everyday practice of car driving, he went on to argue that the driver who hangs on to top gear as long as possible and who seeks and admires what is commonly called a top-gear car was, in the first place, driving badly and, in the second, trying to encourage the development of a type of engine at present hardly proceible. ment of a type of engine at present hardly

ment of a type of engine at present hardly possible.

He admitted freely that if an engine could be produced which would be endowed with such flexibility that it rendered a gearbox unnecessary, it would be a most excellent and desirable thing. But to admit this was quite a different thing from advocating that with the ordinary petrol engine, essentially a speed engine, gear changing was to be deprecated and avoided. By all means let us look upon the disappearance of the gear-box as a most desirable ideal for future development, but equally let us realise that, with things but equally let us realise that, with things as they are, the gear-box is there to be used, and must be used if efficient and satisfactory performance is to be obtained from our available engines.

THE GEAR-BOX AS A NECESSARY EVIL.

EVIL.

Several correspondents joined issue in the discussion that ensued and the preponderance of opinion was that the original contentions were sound. Avoidance of gear changing was a desirable, but an apparently unattainable ideal and that it behoved all drivers who claimed the distinction of being intelligent and capable to make full use of the gear lever which, without exception, every car manufacturer provided on his car. Not without interest is the fact that one of the keenest opponents of the original argument was connected with the manufacture of a car for the engine of which argument was connected with the manufacture of a car for the engine of which extreme flexibility and excellent top gear performance are claimed, but which nevertheless is fitted with a four-speed gearbox, as, of course, are all the accepted "best cars" of the world.

AND TWO WAYS OF AVOIDING IT.

Since the discussion took place certain developments have materialised, or rather have become public knowledge, for they have been afoot for quite a long time—

in some cases for years—which justify a reconsideration of the whole question. They do not in any way affect the truth of the assertion that the conventional engine as applied to the modern car is essentially a speed engine and that to give of its power efficiently it must be kept running at fairly high speed. They do indicate (i) that special types of engines, of which the speed element is a factor of negligible importance, may be applied to motor cars; and (ii) that mechanism may be introduced into the chassis which will automatically take charge of the gear changing business, relieving the driver of all responsibility in this direction. In both cases the effect, in short, will be that the gear-box and its lever will become that the gear-box and its lever will become superfluous

NEW-OLD ENGINES.

The special type of engine development takes two forms, neither of which is new, but only one of which actually exists at the moment as a commercial proposition. This critical proposition for the proposition of the proposi tion. This existing form is, of course, a multiplication of the number of cylinders on an internal combustion engine of more

on an internal combustion engine of more or less conventional design. The farthest point yet reached by this development is exemplified in the double-six Daimler car, which is easily the most complete realisation yet attained of the "topgear" fairly conventional petrol car.

The double-six Daimler exemplifies no new principles, it is simply an elaborated application of principles that have long been accepted and applied with qualified success. By those qualities for which the name Daimler is famous, such as care to detail finish and the command of the best engineering resources, this new car best engineering resources, this new car may well prove to offer all the attractions previously sought by similar means without the limitations involved, due not to fault in the principles, but in their application. And yet, although it may be a top gear car, the double-six Daimler has a four-speed gear-box, which is significant!

THE STEAM CAR.

The other form of engine ment is a complete break-away from the conventions of modern practice and, indeed, inadequately informed critics some step. The reference is, of course, to the steam car. A steam car requires neither clutch nor gear-box between engine and driving wheels, and the whole of its power and speed control is by means of the single throttle lever. In the case of the steam engine power is developed not by the speed of rotation of crankshaft and flywheel—a flywheel is, indeed, unnecessary but by the steadily exerted pressure of the steam. The power impulses instead of being jerky explosions are gently and continuously applied, and great power may be developed while the engine is barely turning over.

turning over.

Like the twelve cylinder internal combustion engined car the steam car is no new thing. The first cars were, of course, steam driven and for a long time the petrol car could not attempt seriously to compete with them. Then sponsors of the petrol car at last formed protecting and controlling bodies from the public competitions and demonstrations of which the

steamer was excluded. Deprived of a chance of showing its paces and also of the inducement to develop, the steam car the inducement to develop, the steam car stood still, while the petrol vehicle progressed, with the result that to-day the steamer is practically extinct—a few are produced in America, but they are big and high priced, three things that together exclude them from the British market. But an all-British moderately priced steam car may be developed and there is at least a strong possibility that in the near future steam will put another nail into the coffin of the gearbox, while the steam car will, of course, offer other advantages of its own.

TRANSMISSION METHODS.

So much for engine developments tending to eliminate the gear-box. There are also developments in the transmission system. Of these the oldest to be applied successfully and commercially is the fricton, or disc drive as exemplified on the G.W.K. and other light cars, but this is too well known to need amplification here. Then there was the Entz electric transmission, there was the Entz electric transmission, which created a stir in technical circles when it came over from America about half a dozen years ago, and certainly provided a most amusing motor car, which could do all sorts of wonderful tricks, such as moving so slowly without a driver to control it that its movement was barely perceptible, and climbing slowly, but surely, over an obstruction, such as a curbstone. The Entz transmission is quite different in principle from the well known and successful Tilling petrolelectric—which is applied extensively to heavy vehicles, primarily intended for passenger carrying—but both are alike in that control of the vehicle is by two levers, one for the engine throttle (2.e., the accelerator pedal), and another for the electric system, which, in the case of the Entz private car (known as the Owen—and later the Crown-Magnetic), took the

—and later the Crcwn-Magnetic), took the form of a rather large hand lever on the steering wheel.

The Tilling electric system appears to be unsuitable for private cars, probably on account of its weight, for, as far as I am aware, it has never been so applied; and it was partly its weight, though still more the suspicion attached to anything entirely unconventional, that prevented entirely unconventional, that prevented the commercial success of the Entz trans-mission for cars. But as it has only one of these drawbacks—entire novelty—a of these drawbacks—entire novelty—a new system which in many ways resembles the Entz in its effects, though it is entirely different in its construction and working, may possibly "get away with it."

The reference is, of course, to the Constantinesco torque converter, which is now deeply intriguing everybody seriously interested in questions of power

is now deeply intriguing everybody seriously interested in questions of power transmission, for the private car is but one of its many possible applications. It was first exhibited to the public at the Wembley Exhibition in 1924, applied to a big stationary power plant; since then it has come in for serious investigation by one of our biggest railway companies, who, I am told, are thinking of adopting it already and to replace at least some of their steam engines by internal combustion units fitted with the converter, and now



it has not only been fitted to a private car, but that car is available to the public at a moderate price. I am hoping to be able to give in a future issue my impressions of the behaviour of this car on a regular test route, at present my experience is limited to a short run in London streets with the inventor at the wheel, and at the moment we are concerned not so much with the behaviour of any particular car, so much as with the claims or possibilities of anything that will enable us to abolish the gear-box.

THE CONSTANTINESCO TORQUE CONVERTER.

So many attempts have been made to describe this torque converter and so far as I am aware every one of them has so hopelessly failed, that I approach the task with much diffidence and little hope of success. The trouble is that one is apt to be either sadly incomplete or to give the entirely wrong impression that the device is a highly complicated and elaborate piece of mechanism. As a matter of fact the torque converter, like so many really great inventions, is essentially simple and its adequate description is thereby made all the more complex.

thereby made all the more complex.

Imagine a pendulum free to move at either end. If a backwards and forwards movement be applied to the middle of the pendulum—as by taking it in the hand and then pushing and pulling alternately—the top only will move because the weight at the bottom offers more resistance to being moved on account of its natural inertia. Now imagine that the top of the pendulum be fixed, but not very firmly, so that it cannot move; suppose the pendulum to be hanging from a weak metal hook, sufficiently strong to take the weight of the pendulum with a little to spare. If the backwards and forwards movement be applied as before, the pendulum will now swing on its suspending hook, the bottom instead of the top of the pendulum will move, and as long as the power at the middle of the pendulum be applied steadily and slowly, the movement will continue.

Now let the power application to the middle of the pendulum be steadily increased in speed so that the swing of the pendulum is accelerated. Up to a point continued acceleration in speed will be possible, but as soon as that point is passed the weight at the bottom of the pendulum will offer increased resistance, until at last it almost refuses to move and all tendency to move is thrown to the top of the stem. If the power application be continued and its rate increased, in a very short time the weak metal hook holding the pendulum will break. What has happened? Power applied to the middle of the pendulum and at first taking effect at the base—in its weight—has gradually been shifted up the stem until at last it is all concentrated at the top, and the change has been accomplished by nothing more than a change in the speed of application of the power impulses from the prime mover—i.e., one's arm.

CONVERTING THE MOTION FROM OSCILLATING TO ROTARY.

Instead of picturing the pendulum suspended from a weak metal hook, let us now imagine that it has fixed at its upper extremity a hinged arm having a hook at the end of it, which hook engages with the teeth of a rachet wheel—an ordinary gear pinion would do for the purpose of illustration. If this rachet wheel be mounted on a shaft having some kind of load—say held in a loosely applied band brake—it will, of course, offer resistance to being pulled round by the hook mounted at the end of the pendulum arm. If power now be applied to the middle of the pendulum, as before, at first slowly, the weight at the bottom of the pendulum will move—it will swing—but if the speed at which the pendulum is swung be increased, as before, the

weight will tend to become stationary and the tendency to move will be transferred to the arm engaged with the rachet wheel. This transference will continue with increase in the speed of the power application until at last, if the power be adequate and applied quickly enough, the inertia of the weight will prevent its keeping up with the pace and the arm will have to pull the ratchet wheel, the shaft of which will thus be turned round in spite of the brake.

of the brake.

This, then, is the principle of the torque converter, which does the work of both clutch and gear-box in a car chassis. The engine crank-pin is, in effect, attached to the middle of the pendulum, when the engine is turning slowly the pendulum weight swings, as the engine is speeded up a critical speed is reached at which the weight ceases to oscillate and the power is transferred to the ratchet wheel, the shaft of which is the propeller shaft of the car! Only, the ratchet wheel is not a wheel with teeth round its periphery, but a very special and clever adaptation and combination of the free-wheel and rollers between inclined planes ideas. Mr. Constantinesco calls this a mechanical valve, and a very good name it is; for, like a valve in a tyre, an engine or a wireless set, it allows something—in this case power and movement—to be transmitted, or to flow, in one direction only.

A STRANGE CAR.

In order to demonstrate the possibilities of this torque converter, Mr. Constantinesco has built a motor car in which it is incorporated inside the engine itself, the engine being a two-cylinder vertical two-stroke—in my opinion a most unfortunate choice, because the inherent noise and roughness of the engine naturally prejudices one against the car and invites unpleasant suspicions about the torque converter itself. But when it is stated that this engine is of only 5 h.p. by rating and that the car with a four-seater (fabric) saloon body will do 40 m.p.h. and climb any hill, it will be seen that we are on the verge of something unusual.

of something unusual.

The whole of the speed control of the car is by means of the accelerator pedal and brake and there is no other control in it except the steering wheel and a lever for reversing—this works a separate reverse pinion in the rear axle. The torque converter could be modified to provide a reverse also, but it has been wisely considered that a separate reverse gear in the axle is the simpler and better plan. With the engine running slowly the car

stands stationary, just as does an ordinary car with the gear in neutral. But as soon as the engine is speeded up and has passed a critical point (about 1,000 r.p.m.), the change already described takes place in the movement of the torque converter pendulum and the car begins to move forward.

If the accelerator pedal be released after the car has attained a useful road speed, the car does not slow down as would an ordinary car, owing to the braking effect of the engine, but automatically "coasts" just as does a free-wheel cycle when the rider stops pedalling and just as did the Entz transmission car. Thus a great saving in fuel consumption is automatically effected and "re-coupling" of the engine to drive the car again when required imposes no demand for skill on the driver; he has no gears to re-engage, he has simply to open the throttle. To stop the car completely he merely releases the throttle so that the engine may turn over slowly and puts on the brake. Could anything be simpler?

over slowly and puts on the brake. Could anything be simpler?

As stated, I hope to be in a position shortly to give a fuller account of this car on the road, to say more about how one may pull it up a grade of I in 6 with a thin piece of string (tied to the throttle and preferably just visible to the onlooker, who will then think you have a wonderful toy which, though as big as a full-sized car, cannot weigh more than a few ounces, otherwise how could you pull it?), and to describe how on coming to a hill the engine speeds up of its own accord—" gear is changed" automatically without any thought on the part of the driver—and how, after a certain speed is reached on the road, the faster the car goes the slower does the engine turn over!

The possibilities and attractions laid

The possibilities and attractions laid before the owner of a private car are obvious. How much greater are they for the driver of a big vehicle, such as a 'bus, who has to operate his heavy clutch and gear lever many thousands of times a day? That the Constantinesco torque converter will work we all know. We have yet to be shown that it will stand up and last in the hands of inexpert drivers and that it will not lose its original silence and efficiency. If it satisfies these requirements, then the "torque converted" and the steam car may have the road of the future to themselves and we shall all say without a pang of regret, "Good-bye Gear-box." But let us not omit to accompany our farewell with a word of thanks, for the gear-box has served us well and has never belied its inventor's simple claim for it, "ça marche." W. H. J.

TWO NOTES ABOUT BRAKING

ECAUSE it hinged on a motor cycle, many motorists may have overlooked the importance to them of an appeal recently settled in the High Court. A motor cyclist had been prosecuted for failing to comply with the law in that the two brakes of his machine operated on a single drum and therefore were not independent within the meaning of the Act. In the magisterial court the motor cyclist was, in accordance with precedent, duly convicted and fined; but it was pointed out in the higher court that if the conviction were allowed to stand, the braking not only of many motor cycles but of the great majority of cars would be stamped illegal. In reversing the magistrates' decision the judge said that he did so regretfully.

trates' decision the judge said that he did so regretfully.

Why the judge should have found it necessary to express regret for coming to a common-sense decision is not at all clear. What is clear is that the law as regards the mechanical construction of motor vehicles, as well as in connection with the use of these vehicles on the road, stands in sore need of drastic revision.

In the matter of braking, as in so many other things, the law is most vague and equivocal. It says that any mechanically propelled vehicle shall have two independent brakes each capable of holding the wheels on the same axle.

In taking action against this motor cyclist the police argued that as both his brakes operated on the same drum they were not independent; but surely they would have been no more independent in real practical effect had each brake operated on its own drum, one on either side of the wheel? The only way to ensure that two brakes on a motor cycle shall actually function independently is for each wheel to have its own quite separate braking device, separate in effect and separate in operation from the other. But the law definitely permits the motor cycle to have both its brakes on the same wheel.

wheel.

In the case of cars the whole position is most complicated. If, for the sake of illustration, we give each of the two braking systems a name—say H for the hand-operated and P for that worked by foot—

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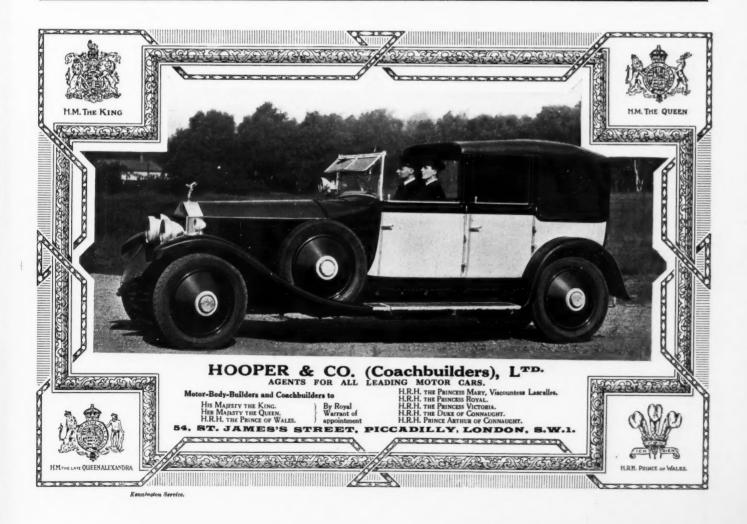
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does the law as it stands mean that H must be able to hold both wheels on, say, the rear axle and that P must be able to do the same, or would the law be satisfied if H held the front wheels and P the rear? The only system about which there seems to be no possibility of doubt is that yery modern and yery rare arrangement. very modern and very rare arrangement in which the hand brake acts on the transmission behind the gear-box and so holds both rear wheels, while the foot brake operates on drums on each of the four wheels. Not half a dozen different four wheels. Not half a dozen different makes of car now on the market satisfy the law unequivocally!

As regards the quibble as to whether As regards the quibble as to whether two brakes operating in a single drum are independent or not, this much is certain, that had the appeal court decided that they were not, no practical difference to the design of cars would have resulted, and there would have been added to an already long list another excuse for petty and irritating persecution of the motorist. A requirement that any wheel carrying a brake should have also two drums each independent of the other would have involved such drastic change in design that no serious manufacturer would have contemplated it and no motorist would have bought the strictly legal car had it been offered them. Either the extra brake drum would have been a mere dummy to satisfy the law, or it would have been to satisfy the law, or it would have been a freak encumbrance that would have definitely killed our car export trade. Apart from this quite serious freak objection, an extra drum of real use would have so reduced the ground clearance of the car that only the perfect road surface would have here been presented. would have been passable!

IS COMPENSATION NECESSARY.

Although the novelty of four-wheel braking has long worn off, there are still many problems connected with it that are not generally understood and appre-ciated. Among these, that of compensation is one of the most important. One manufacturer proclaims that he has reduced brake compensation to a fine art and that failure in his system is definitely impossible. Another maker proclaims just as definitely that he has no compensating arrangement that he has no compensating arrangement at all and that such complication is totally unnecessary. Ordinary drivers of cars of each type seem equally satisfied with the braking at their command, and seldom can one definitely trace a charge of undue liveliness on greasy roads to the absence of functioning of brake compensating lay-out. lay-out.

Just how far it is possible to go in one direction or the other without arriving at any definite conclusion was brought at any definite conclusion was brought home to me quite recently by experience on two very different cars. One was a fairly large 14 h.p. family tourer with a most elaborate compensating provision in its four-wheel braking lay-out; the other car was an Austin Seven, of which the braking consists of a foot-operated rear wheel pair and a hand-operated front wheel pair. The larger of these two cars proved to be one of the trickiest cars I have ever had the misfortune to handle on a ever had the misfortune to handle on a greasy road. Merely to touch the brake pedal was to invite the car to give the most

pedal was to invite the car to give the most immediate and impertinent back-answer imaginable, and I was forcibly reminded of a big 40 h.p. car in the old back-wheel braking days.

As a matter of principle—or, if it is preferred, of prejudice—I always use the front wheel brakes only of the Austin Seven, except when a really quick stop is called for. For some time I had been noticing a decline in the power of these front brakes, and so one day set about investigating the wherefore. It turned out to be that one of the brakes was not investigating the wherefore. It turned out to be that one of the brakes was not working at all; as the brake cam spindle is at the bottom of the drum it gets all the mud and wet of winter and cannot be kept lubricated. Naturally, it gets stiff and, if not attended to in time, as this was not, tends to become quite solid in its

sleeve. The point of the story is that with only one front-wheel brake working and, therefore, an entire absence of anything like balance or compensation in braking effect on this car, I have been entirely free from any suggestion of a skid. To compensate or not to compensate therefore seems to remain a debatable question. J

CARS FOR THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND TOURS

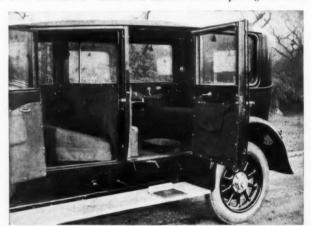
ROSSLEY cars will be used by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York and Staff during each of the forthcoming Australian and New Zealand tours, and the type of car selected is the well known six-cylinder model. For Australia a fleet of twelve will be utilised, and for New Zealand a fleet of seven. They

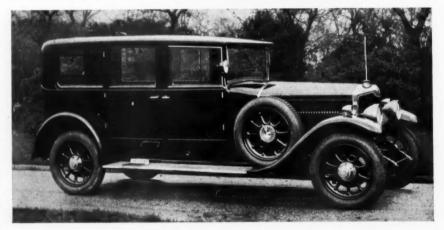
fleet of seven. They comprise enclosed limousines, enclosed landaulettes and open landaulettes and open touring cars. An enclosed limousine has been specially prepared for the personal use of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York. The cars will be shipped to Australia and New Zealand so as to arrive a short time before the beginning before the beginning of the tours.

The Crossley car has a very remark-able record in con-nection with Royal

Prince and suite throughout his Australian tour in 1919-20, during his great Indian tour, 1920-21, and again through South Africa, 1924-25

This signal honour paid to the Crossley in its selection for use during the tours undertaken by H.R.H. the Duke of York adds still further to the prestige of this





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popular British car. Crossley Motors, Limited, are motor car manufacturers to H.M. the King and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales

INTERESTING **NEW CARS**

HAT the Olympia Show is no longer regarded as the only time for the introduction of new models has been evident for some time, but last year a surprising number of entirely new cars were announced with no regard to show dates. Well before the Show we were able to give particulars of a promised new British six in a class of its own, and this car is now in production and getting into the hands of those agents who have shown sufficient foresight to be in the very start of what promises to be a quite exceptional run.
Prophecy is never more dangerous

entirely new motor car, for it seems that in no sphere are the best laid schemes more apt to gang agley. Nevertheless, one does feel inclined to hazard the opinion that, provided its course be directed with

sufficient business acumen hased sufficient business acumen based on experience, the new Brocklebank Six will secure a very creditable place in that greatest of motor races, the one that takes place not on road or track, but in the open markets of the world. The car is a very definite answer to the at present popular American Six of adequate power and carrying capacity but low price, and I can say without hesitation that, in so far as one may judge by appearance, the Brockle-bank seems to have its American prototype

beaten on its own ground.

I came across this car in the show-rooms of a local agent and unfortunately had to be content with an inspection, as a road test was rendered impossible by magneto failure—whereby hangs a tale. As may happen with the best of mechanical components, this magneto had developed a fault. The agent wired the car makers,



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If your brakes are carinallemergencies.

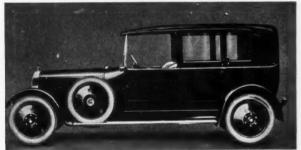
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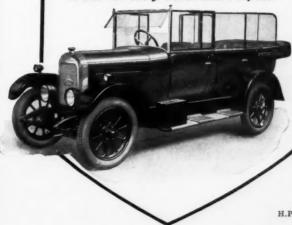
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notifying them of the fact and within a few hours he had received a wire from them to the effect that they had reported the matter to the magneto makers for attention, and then a the matter to the magneto makers for attention, and then a second wire from the magneto people to the effect that they had just despatched a new magneto by passenger train. If all Brocklebank cars—already known as the Brocks—are to be backed by service like this, half their struggle on to the market is won. But although I cannot yet speak from experience on the road performance of the car, I have it on good authority, as we used to say in days gone by, that this is very satisfactory and that the braking (by hydraulically operated four-wheel brakes in very large drums), is extraordinarily good.

hydraulically operated four-wheel brakes in very large drums), is extraordinarily good.

In appearance the car is a thoroughly good specimen of modern ideas in closed coachwork—at present only a saloon model is made—and the specification also is both modern and sound. The engine has a capacity of just over two litres (bore and stroke 63.5mm. by 108mm.) and is liable to a £15 tax, in which respect it scores heavily over its American competitors, the valves are push and operated overhead in a detachable

in which respect it scores heavily over its American competitors, the valves are push-rod operated overhead in a detachable cylinder head, the gear-box gives three speeds and reverse, and the back axle is of the fully floating type with that not quite unique, but quite rare, feature of a differential gear that may be dismantled without previous dissembly of the whole axle.

The price of the chassis is £275 and of the complete car £395. It is, therefore, not the cheapest all-British six-cylinder saloon, but it is apparently the largest and roomiest of any nationality on our market at less than £400, and it is certainly one of the soundest in design. Another good augury for its permanent success is the production methods of the factory—in Birmingham—for these are most up-to-date and in accord with the most modern ideas on economical manufacture, while certain methods of components acquisition seem to afford an inkling methods of components acquisition seem to afford an inkling that the business acumen suggested as desirable is anything but lacking from the brains behind this enterprise.

Of quite different character is another newcomer, announced since the Show. This car is known as the Arab and is professedly a high-performance car. With a four-cylinder engine having a capacity of just under two litres and incorporating several departures from convention in design, this car is claimed to have a speed capacity of 80 m.p.h. in its standard two-seater form, costing £525 and of 90 m.p.h. in super sports form costing only £25 more. It is not often that an extra 10 m.p.h. can be bought so cheaply and this case is probably unique for its offering when the critical mile a minute speed has already been so well passed.

A GIANT RECORD BREAKER.

It has been known for some time that that speed enthusiast and wonderful driver, Captain Malcolm Campbell, was engaged on the production of a very special car, with which he intends to attack world's records. After no less than two and a half year's work the new car is now actually in being and, as I have suggested of the "Brock," if appearance counts for anything, it should certainly "get there."

With a Napier Lion engine of 450 nominal h.p., though the actual output is in excess of soo h.p., the Napier-Campbell car

With a Napier Lion engine of 450 nominal h.p., though the actual output is in excess of 500 h.p., the Napier-Campbell car is in every way a special production, every detail of the chassis, from tyres to gear-box and front axle, having been specially designed and built. In such a car everything is, of course, interesting, but outstanding points are the three-speed epicyclic gear-box, itself a unique and special design, and the duplicate steering—from a single steering wheel, of course. The chassis frame is of extraordinary strength, a feature secured doubly by the use of very deep side members and exceptional cross-bracing, while stream-lining has been most carefully considered in the body design, for this will, of course, be a most vital bracing, while stream-lining has been most carefully considered in the body design, for this will, of course, be a most vital factor at the high speeds that it is hoped this car will attain—180 m.p.h. is confidently mentioned by Captain Campbell, and one cannot but wish him the best of good luck with this all-British monster that is entirely of his own conception and development, although, of course, numerous helpers have been called upon for the building, the chassis having been assembled at the K.L.G. works.

TWO POSSIBILITIES.

The cars so far mentioned actually exist and speculations on their future achievements are no more than is right and proper. But there are two provisionally promised cars that invite speculations more problematical and more intriguing even than do these three. Both these "provisionally promised" cars are entirely unconventional and one of them is also entirely

cars are entirely unconventional and one of them is also entirely new, in principle of working as well as in constructional details. One is a petrol car, the other is not.

The petrol car is to have an eight-cylinder engine, which will be quite unlike any other multi-cylinder engine hitherto mounted in a chassis, but a pledge of secrecy unfortunately prevents my saying more about it at the moment than that the engine will have no crank-shaft and will also lack certain other components that have hitherto been considered as the bare essentials of any ergine! Apart from the engine, the chassis will be more or less conventional, except that, complete with enclosed coachwork by a well known builder, it will cost something in the neighbourhood of £500 only!

The second of these possibilities that I have in mind is the steamer, which, perhaps, is the most problematical, and yet the oldest in principle, of all these new comers.

FINAL CLEAN

ITH the close of the shooting season one puts one's ins away, cr, if one is wise, one sends them ins away, cr, if one is wise, one sends them ins away, cr, if one is wise, one sends them ins away casually of the instance of the short of the instance of the short of in their case special task of the end of season cleaning, and, so far as I can make out, many worthy farmers never bother to clean their guns In general, it can be said that the amount of care spent on a gun determines its useful length of life, and that, even if an annual overhaul by the gunsmith is not carried out, a final sedulous cleaning by its owner before it is put away is

indispensable.

Personally, I believe in sending a piece back to its maker, for, unless you are very knowledgeable about guns, you may overlook some little point which is important. A barrel may receive a little knock which makes a dent or bruise not perceptible receive a little knock which makes a dent of bruise not perceptible to the amateur eye; one or other of the triggers may pull a pound or two harder than the other. This is a far more frequent cause of falling off in shooting than most men know, for the stiffer trigger pull means that slight delay which leads to misses behind. The gunsmith goes over all these details and takes dents and scratches out of barrels, eases lock actions and tightens up any loose parts.

loose parts.

If you mean to clean and lay up your gun yourself, you need a rather more extensive outfit than the usual cleaning rod, rangoon oil and tow. The secret of cleaning is plenty of patches and plenty of elbow grease. If the guns are expensive ones, economy in the matter of cleaning gear is ridiculous. The great point to watch is that no metal comes into contact with the bore. Common cleaning rods are often most unsatisfactory in this respect, and the hard brass jag is to be avoided. Parkers of Birmingham have recently brought out a new "Country Life" cleaning rod, in which the jag is made of special non-metallic composition and the whole rod is covered with celluloid. They also supply bundles of proper cloth patches of the exact shape also supply bundles of proper cloth patches of the exact shape and size required to fit a sporting gun, which represent a great saving of time and trouble. The combination represents the saving of time and trouble. The combination represents the best possible apparatus for cleaning, for there is no risk of scratching the gun.

As the original mirror polish in a gun barrel wears, minute

As the original mirror polish in a gun barrel wears, minute flakes of lead tend to adhere to roughnesses in the barrel. Fouling lies beneath these, and, though the barrel may appear clean, there is always a slight increase of corrosion beneath the leading. Most gun cases contain a wire scratch brush. This is made of steel wire and is to be avoided except in the case of very much pitted barrels. If any marks refuse to come out, a brass gauze cleaner is far better than the steel scratch brush. Begin by vigorous cleaning with patches dipped in "Three-in-One" oil or paraffin. Then wipe through with dry patches and examine the barrel most carefully. Any dull marks, streaks or spots should have further treatment. If there is serious pitting and leading in an old gun, a liberal application of blue mercuric ointment will often clean it up as the mercury combines with the lead. But once a gun is pitted no cure except re-polishing is any real use. The barrels, when cleaned, may show a loss of polish or lustre. Some of the B.S.A. pink polishing paste is now spread on a patch, and the bore polished with plenty of elbow grease till it shines like a mirror. This pink paste must be scrupulously cleaned away, and the clean barrel can then be given an internal layer of B.S.A. Safeti-Paste or good vaseline or mineral jelly.

The outside of the barrel should be equally carefully greased down and cleaned, and an old toothbrush should be used along the rib and on the locking lugs under the breech flat. The ejectors may be taken out and the hole cleaned with an oily pipe cleaner. The gun action requires equally careful lubrication and cleanen.

the rib and on the locking lugs under the breech flat. The ejectors may be taken out and the hole cleaned with an oily pipe cleaner. The gun action requires equally careful lubrication and cleaning, and then all metal-work should be smeared with vaseline. The stock and wood fore-end should be liberally anointed with linseed oil and the gun put into its case and away.

There are great differences in gun-cases. A good one of oak leather and baize will resist climate and moisture and keep its contents secure. The cheaper kinds are doubtful, and it is always well to give a day out a case in a warm dry from before

always well to air or dry out a case in a warm dry room before the gun is stored away in it. People seldom realise how well made a gun-case is. Some months ago I was able to watch the whole process of their manufacture at Bryant's, where they are made for most of the London gun trade. The inner carcass of a made for most of the London gun trade. The inner carcass of a case is a neatly dovetailed box of seasoned oak, over which is stretched and sewn picked hide leather. It is all hand work, done by old experienced workmen. One old gentleman, well on in the eighties, remembers the coming of the first railway engine to Mildenhall in Suffolk. The green cloth lining is cut to patterns and laid with glue on the carcass and partitions. When the job is finished a first-class gun-case is almost air and water tight, and, being made of the best seasoned materials, it will not spring or warp, but remains sound for years.

There are many varieties of cases, from the old double-decker type with a tray to carry the second gun, to the modern side-byside double case. The smallest and neatest of all is the Churchilt case for the short 25in. gun. This is a miracle of lightness and compactness, and will slip into the smallest of motor cars. Guncases should be stored in a warm dry room, and it is often good

cases should be stored in a warm dry room, and it is often good policy to use an old but solid leg-of-mutton hide case for carrying them in cars in place of taking out the proper case in bad weather.



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ANNUALS AND THEIR RIGHT

HE use of annuals is abused, perhaps, more than the use of any other class of plant. One sees, frequently, annuals planted in positions which do not show them off to their fullest advantage. Annuals which have slender growths and are irregular in height are sometimes used for bedding in exposed sites, whereas if these were grown in clumps and drifts in the annual border with the protection of some stronger-growing plants behind them they would not be blown hither and thither, and their fragile daintiness would lend charm to the plant rather than detracting from the value of it. Tall, sturdy annuals are out of place in the rock garden, but are eminently suitable for bedding purposes. Annuals for bedding should be compact in habit, uniform in height and shape and, above all, should look attractive from every aspect. Small trailing annuals are more appreciated if they are raised nearer the eye level by sowing, if possible, in the cracks and crevices of a dry wall. Large-growing annuals of this type look well when grown on a bank, while a few plants of annual duration, such as schizanthus, viscaria, the climbing Ipomea rubno-corulea, are more effective as pot plants in the greenhouse than for garden decoration.

Besides being used in the wrong positions, annuals are

rubio-co-rulea, are more effective as pot plants in the greenhouse than for garden decoration.

Besides being used in the wrong positions, annuals are more often than not poorly grown, although there are few plants which repay liberal treatment so well. The ground should be deeply dug (trenched for sweet peas), well decayed manure added, and at sowing-time the surface soil should be left in a very fine state. It is a waste of seed to sow on coarse, lumpy ground. The commonest mistake when sowing annuals in their permanent position is to scatter the seed too thickly and afterwards to leave the seedling plants far too close together. The result is weakly, impoverished plants, which do credit neither to the grower nor to the seedsman. It is essential that every plant has sufficient room in which to develop. Shirley poppies, clarkias, godetias and nemophila, for instance, are often not thinned soon enough or rigorously enough. Early staking is another point which is neglected. A few twiggy sticks placed in among a group of annuals when they are no more than 6ins. high gives far better results than if staking is left until rain and wind have battered down the young plants. Yet another point to remember is that annuals should be kept growing and should never receive any check.

point to remember is that annuals should be kept growing and should never receive any check.

Half-hardy annuals are usually sown under glass or in a cold frame, although quite good results are obtained if they are sown outside in late spring. Bedding annuals should not be sown in their permanent quarters, but transplanted there when they have formed sturdy, well rooted young plants. Zinnias, annual asters of all kinds, nemesias, larkspurs, clarkias, godetias and stocks are all first-rate bedding annuals.

French and African margoids are excellent for filling in

French and African marigolds are excellent for filling in gaps in the herbaceous border, and special beds of sweet peas, sweet sultan, calliopsis, cosmos, asters, scabiosa, mignonette,



A FLOURISHING CLUMP OF EDELWEISS.

stocks, cornflowers and larkspurs should be reserved so that there will be plenty of flowers for cutting. Any hardy annuals can be sown where they are to flower.

Eschscholtzias, Phlox Drummondii and Dimorphotheca aurantiaca, the pretty brilliant orange star of the veldt, look



LEPTOSIPHON DENSIFLORUS HYBRIDUS: A DAINTY ANNUAL FOR THE ROCK GARDEN.

most effective when grown alone in a narrow border by a pathside. On a rough stony bank there is scarcely any annual which gives such a pleasant effect or flowers so freely as the nasturtium. In the rock garden the gainty little violet cress (Ionopsidium acaule) soon forms dense tufts of foliage smothered with minute pale mauve flowers. Leptosiphon densiflorus hybridus is a charming appual for an odd corner in the rockery or for with minute pale mauve flowers. Leptosiphon densifiorus hybridus is a charming annual for an odd corner in the rockery or for edges of paths. A sunny position is necessary for this little plant, for it does not open well in shade. The Swan River daisy (Brachycome iberidifolia), Phacelia campanularia with its gentian blue flowers, and Portulaca grandiflora will all carpet quite large patches in the rock garden in quite a short space of time. The latter revels in a sunny position and a light dry soil. Lobelia, Ageratum Little Blue Cloud and white candytuft are delightful annuals for a ribbon edging. Virginian stock flowers profusely when sown in crevices of an old wall, while for the edges of shrubberies and bold masses in the wild garden there are such annuals as lavateras, cosmeas, salpiglossis, lupins, Impatiens Roylei and malope. It is better to grow a few annuals well than a whole collection indifferently.

EDELWEISS.

ANY summer visitors to Switzerland become for a short period enthusiastic botanists and climbers. They are seized with a desire to collect alpine flora and, above all, to say that they have found a piece of edelweiss, perhaps because the latter is supposed to grow only on peaks which are almost inaccessible. Edelweiss (Leontopodium alpinum), however, is not a true alpine, nor is its native habitat confined solely to high altitudes of snow-clad mountains, although it is found there. It hails from the lower pastures of Central Europe, and is far more common on grassy mountain slopes. Edelweiss can be found far and wide in the Alps, and in each locality it varies. Sometimes it is short and squat, and at other times it reaches a fair height. It is a mistake to believe that edelweiss will not grow well except in alpine districts, for it will thrive in the most ordinary of British rock gardens. Each woolly flower-head contains innumerable fluffy seeds, and these germinate with the greatest of ease. The old flower-heads should be collected when ripe, dried and then sown in the spring. Some form of protection is necessary for the young seedlings, which are liable to damp off if they are left to the mercies of ceaseless rain. As soon as the young plants are large enough they should be planted out in the rock garden in an open space, for they dislike shade. Light sandy soil is preferred by the edelweise, and lime in the compost is helpful, but not essential. It is advisable to raise new plants each year, either by sowing seed or by dividing the old plants. A stock of young plants which will flower well from May onwards is then ensured. It is surprising that this interesting plant is not more often grown. ANY summer visitors to Switzerland become for a short





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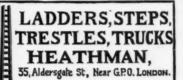


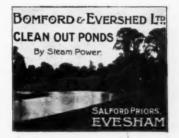
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COURT" BUN

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HERE is probably nothing in connection with clothes more difficult to describe and do justice to than modern au dessous. It is all so alluringly demure and yet so extravagantly expressed. Colour, materials, fine lace and still finer hand workmanship go to the creation of garments that quite frequently one feels are much too lovely to be hidden. From the delicate, cool woven silk opera vest, throughout the lingerie scheme, sensitive skins and fastidious tastes are alike considered.

Protests, at one time inclined to be severe and crushing, against the fragility of au dessous, have finally subsided into silence. They were entirely futile and unnecessary, since time has proved that, far from being sufferers, the majority of girls and women are infinitely healthier in their lighter clothing

girls and women are infinitely healthier in their lighter clothing than were their grandmothers in heavy linen and flannel petti-coats, and, moreover, far less subject to colds.

subject to colds.

It is a veritable feast to the eye nowadays to gaze upon a drawer filled with dainty garments of crèpe de Chine, triple ninon, washing satin and delicate lawn, each one in its way a chef d'œuvre. The time spent by our ancestors on Madiera embroidery, heavy, unattractive stuff, is now, happily, devoted to drawn threadwork, a close overstitch, French hemming and many varieties of faggoting. varieties of faggoting.



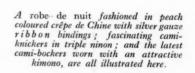
What can only be described as hard edges are far more in vogue than softer effects. The construction of the garments positively asks for this finish and it is even observable in laces. The observable in laces. The newest shade in lace, by the way, for lingerie, is grège. It is the nearest dye ever attained to the dentelle, that is age tinted to the shade which ex-

dentelle, that is age tinted to the shade which experts plagiarise by using mud water.

The exact tone, as can readily be imagined, is more grey than the recently popular coffee and sulphur, while it is equally attractive used with white or a pale pastel colour.

A set, comprising nightdress and camiknickers in triple ninon; and the latest ami-bockers worn with an attractive kimono, are all illustrated here.

of drawn threadwork, the inclusive lously little, a truly representative now regarded as a useful everyday our artist, however, has flown higher, and depicts in her first original design a robe de nuit of peach coloured crêpe de Chine, a luscious delicious shade that is much favoured and is most becoming. The front, slit down for a short distance, is thrown back to form revers, which, together with the armholes, are bound with silver gauze ribbon. A silver coloured lissue hankie is tucked into the wee side pocket, the same contrasting note being repeated in the lace boudcir cap decked with pink ribbons. Imagine the joy of convalescing in such attire. note being repeated in the lace boudeir cap decked with pink ribbons. Imagine the joy of convalescing in such attire.





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It is well worth while in these days to spend on material. So little is required—three yards for a nightdress and approximately one and a quarter for cami-knickers, and a poor material seldom pays for the trouble of making up, a comment that holds particularly true of crêpe de Chine. Neither in washing satin nor triple ninon are the gradations of qualities quite so varied, and, of the two, triple ninon is, perhaps, the safer. This fabric has a quite extraordinary resistance and never seems to

wanted, and, of the two, triple limbility, perhaps, the safet. This fabric has a quite extraordinary resistance, and never seems to lose its original weight and texture.

Wherefore, it has been selected for the original picture model of cami-knickers, the subject of the second sketch. Attractively simple in character, this gains in distinction, from the scroll or curved movements introduced at the top and side of least a treatment that is brought into prominence by elaborate

scroll or curved movements introduced at the top and side of legs, a treatment that is brought into prominence by elaborate drawn threadwork carried out in a deeper shade of silk.

Vert d'eau is a fascinating colour now much in request, as are pale mauve and "Sahara." Either of the latter jump to the eye, for the third figure, wearing a pair of the approved camibockers, a type of all-in-one garment that has the most satisfactory slimming effect and is greatly appreciated by women inclined to *embonpoint.*

The upper part, decoratively trimmed with lace, can be accepted as part of a dress, the extremely short "bocker legs"



The ever useful princess slip expressed in crêpe de Chine of a pastel shade.

being finished by ribbon bows at the sides. This figure, too, is wearing a kimono of figured silk, with an original collar and lining of metallic lamé,

FOR WASHING SATIN.

A delightful treatment for this material is castellated edges, worked on a deep border of washing net, with the above-mentioned close overstitch in floss silk. The result is perfect, just as though the net and satin had been woven together, the dead white of the satin and the creamy hue of the net making for artistic

Au dessous to-day practically resolves itself into night-dresses and cami-knickers; nothing else seems to be considered or required, other than silk or very fine wool vests and directoire knickers. For actual and unqualified warmth the latter are particularly ideal made of suède. No cold can penetrate through this pelt, and, as they are beautifully soft and thin, there is no appreciable bulk.

Camisoles are a thing of the past, and their demise took place within the last year. They are now regarded as wholly superfluous, in these days of corselettes—combined brassieres and belts—and the pretty cami-knicker tops. The dilution, indeed, that is going on is remarkable and really gives one to wonder what the end will be.

Meanwhile, more and more exquisite taste and extravagance are being steadily exploited, and the creative sense called into play to produce tempting and irresistible variations in form, colour and general expression. The detail and the delicacy of au dessous provide its attractions—the insetting of lace, the monogram, the fagoting and so on. In actual line there is little or no difference, and sleeves or anything approaching sleeves are non-existent.

sleeves are non-existent.

The armholes of nightdresses take a sweep to the waist, edged with wide lace, that seems to melt into yoke and shoulder straps. Save for the body part, these are frequently more lace than material, although the latter often reappears in the narrowest of French hems, a notable example of fine handiwork. Lace edged and drawn threadwork hems are a persuasive feature. The fact that though they are there they are not seen, is no deterrent to the fancy.

NOW AND AGAIN.

Although petticoats in the strict sense of the term are not popular, it sometimes happens that a smart princess slip is needful. Unlined chiffon velvet frocks, for example, often set better over a crêpe de Chine slip, and to meet such a con-

The model is arranged with low opera top, mostly lace yoke, to fill in gracefully a low décolletage back and front, the whole being expressed in crêpe de Chine toned to the colour of the accompanying frock.

L. M. M.

From a Woman's Notebook

WADAME BARKI.

While practically everything at 33, New Bond Street is subjected to big reduction, I always regard this house as incomparably good for picking up bargains in Paris model gowns. As is well known, cost is never spared where these are concerned, and they are extremely well preserved and, consequently, always well worth securing at sums ranging from 10 guineas. As no two are alike, any detailed description is out of the question.

Originally valued at 19 guineas are some enchanting little jumper suits of patterned silk, suitable for the Riviera and early spring service, that are being sold off at 8 guineas. A further odd lot of several suits drops to 6 guineas.

One of the marked successes of the season at these salons has been the millinery. This, together with the rest, is being sold off regardless of real value. That only which Madame Barri has in view is a complete clearance, as she is already deeply concerned with her early spring display.

MAISON ROSS.

It is immaterial whether an early or belated visit be paid to Grafton Street, since all the goods of this famed coulurier are of the same covetable high-class character. And if an open mind be kept, there never fails to be found something extraordinarily smart at a give-away price.

Having necessarily held an exceptionally large stock of sports clothes during the season, Mr. Ross is inclined to be more than usually drastic, marking down a collection of smart silk and wool jumpers with Eton, polo or round necks to the one price of 20s.

A fine wool suit comprising a checked sleeveless coatee, checked shirt

A fine wool suit comprising a checked sleeveless coatee, checked shirt and self-coloured, long-sleeved jumper in fawn and brown mixed, or rose colour, carries the tempting sale price of £6. This sale lasts just so long as there is anything to be sold—and no longer!

BURBERRY.

D

BURBERRY.

In pursuance of their usual custom, this far famed firm in the Haymarket make a clean sweep during January, not only of their surplus stock of garments, but others made up from short lengths of materials, and cloths, which it is not intended to repeat in the coming year, at drastic reductions.

There is something in the neighbourhood of 1,000 bargains to be got rid of, including the world renowned Burberry Weatherproof, which will be sold at 73s. 6d. Not only in this capricious climate of ours, but for tropical service during the wet months, a Burberry Weatherproof is a real necessity, and by purchase during the sale a very real saving is effected.

Ladies overcoats, originally fetching anything from 8 guineas to 10 guineas, are dropped to the one price of 4½ guineas; tailor-made costumes, suitable for either town or country wear, being reduced to 6½ guineas, although fully worth the initial value of from 10 guineas to 12 guineas.

Burberry's issue a special sale catalogue,

HARVEY NICHOLS.

There is no mistaking the heart-whole spirit of the sale held by this Knightsbridge establishment. It is complete and convincing in every section, from furs to flowers, via model gowns, jumpers, knit wear, millinery and children's garments.

Of good quality crepe de Chine, there is one of the smartest jumpers imaginable, ornamented with groups of pin tucks, that was never made for the sale place of 29s. 6d. A useful wool stockingette, the tie, and edgings of crepe de Chine appeals as a sound and exceptional bargain at 10s. 6d. The model gown department is offering some almost advanced dance frocks at tempting prices. Take as an example, a creation of Georgette, the skirt with the approved dipping hem, trimmed with wide bands of gold, or oxidised lace, in apricot, flesh, mauve, pervenche, etc. This chic confection is now available at 12½ guineas.

PETER ROBINSON, LIMITED.

There are only two sales held each year by this firm, the one now in progress, starting on the 10th, and lasting two weeks. The conditions under which these clearances are conducted do not permit of a sale catalogue being issued, as the marking down of superfluous stock only takes place a few days before the opening date, a procedure that speaks for itself as to the genuineness of the intention. The name of Peter Robinson, however, is sufficient guarantee that a visit is desirable, whether the shopping be in the interests of man, woman or child.

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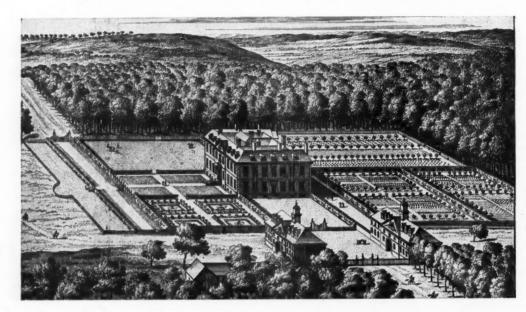
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=DO YOU FISH, SHOOT, STALK?

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Vol. LXI. No. 1564.

COUNTRY LIFE

JAN. 8TH, 1927.

Vol

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Printed by Hudson & Kearns, Limited, Hatfield Street Works, Stamford Street, S.E. 1, and Published by "Country Life," Limited, at 20, Tavistock Street, Strand, W.C. 2, and by Gronge Newnes, Limited, 8-11, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. 2.